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YEAR BOOK & ROSTER

OF THE
VERMONT
SOCIETY
OF
SONS
OF THE
AMERICAN
REVOLUTION



ORGANIZED APRIL 2 1889

NEBRASKA STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY
Lincoln, Nebraska

YEAR BOOK AND ROSTER

OF THE

Vermont Society

OF

Sons of the American Revolution

ORGANIZED APRIL 2, 1889

Containing the Proceedings of the Annual Meetings held during the years 1921, 1922, 1923, 1924, 1925, 1926 and 1927, including reports of officers, sketches of deceased members; the Constitution, By-laws and Membership Rolls of the Society; and reports of public exercises, and the dedication of markers.

REVISED TO FEBRUARY 1, A. D. 1928

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1928

FOUNDERS

WILLIAM SEWARD WEBB
THEODORE SAFFORD PECK
GEORGE GRENVILLE BENEDICT
EDWARD ALONZO CHITTENDEN
CHARLES SPOONER FORBES
WILLIAM PAUL DILLINGHAM
LEVI KNIGHT FULLER
HOWARD FREMONT HILL
WILLIAM ALLEN CHAPIN

OFFICERS FOR 1927-1928

President, **MORTIMER R. PROCTOR**.....Proctor
Vice-President, **DR. JAMES M. HAMILTON**.....Rutland
Secretary, **WALTER H. CROCKETT**.....Burlington
Treasurer, **CLARENCE L. SMITH**.....Burlington
Registrar, **HARRY S. HOWARD**.....Burlington
Historian, **WALTER H. CROCKETT**.....Burlington
Chaplain, **REV. ISAAC CHIPMAN SMART, D. D.**.....Burlington

BOARD OF MANAGERS

ARTHUR G. EATON.....Montpelier
JULIUS A. WILLCOX.....Rutland
BYRON N. CLARK.....Burlington
JAMES F. DEWEY.....Quechee
WILLARD B. HOWE.....Burlington
JOHN O. BAXENDALE.....Burlington
DR. HENRY A. ELLIOT.....Barnet

AUDITING COMMITTEE

CHAUNCEY W. BROWNELL.....Burlington
WILLARD B. HOWE.....Burlington
WILLIS V. FARR.....Burlington

OBITUARY COMMITTEE

HENRY A. SLAYTON.....Morrisville
MAX L. POWELL.....Burlington
FRANK D. DEWEY.....Montpelier

COMMITTEE ON HISTORIC MEMORIALS

BYRON N. CLARK.....Burlington
HARRY S. HOWARD.....Burlington
WALTER H. CROCKETT.....Burlington

PRESIDENTS, 1889-1927

EDWARD A. CHITTENDEN

REDFIELD PROCTOR	JOHN G. McCULLOUGH
LEVI K. FULLER	URBAN A. WOODBURY
ZOPHAR M. MANSUR	DANIEL W. ROBINSON
WILLIAM P. DILLINGHAM	ROBERT J. KIMBALL
EDWARD C. SMITH	JULIUS J. ESTEY
FLETCHER D. PROCTOR	HENRY D. HOLTON
CHARLES S. FORBES	WILLIAM J. VAN PATTEN
CHARLES H. DARLING	WILLIAM T. DEWEY
FRANK L. GREENE	FREDERICK S. PEASE
FRANK L. FISH	REDFIELD PROCTOR, JR.
WILLIAM H. JEFFREY	GUY W. BAILEY
DORMAN B. E. KENT	CHARLES A. PLUMLEY
MORTIMER R. PROCTOR	

Secretary, 1889-1903—CHARLES SPOONER FORBES
Secretary, 1903-1927—WALTER HILL CROCKETT
Treasurer, 1889-1896—MILTON KENDALL PAINE
Treasurer, 1896-1927—CLARENCE LUCIUS SMITH
Registrar, 1889-1913—HENRY LEONARD STILLSON
Registrar, 1913-1924—DORMAN BRIDGMAN EATON KENT
Registrar, 1924-1927—HARRY S. HOWARD

OFFICERS OF THE NATIONAL SOCIETY OF THE SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

President General

ERNEST E. ROGERS.....605 Pequot Ave., New London, Conn.

Vice-Presidents General

(New England District)

ALBERT M. SPEAR.....Gardiner, Me.
 FREDERIC DeG. HOHN.....619 Westminster Ave., Elizabeth, N. J.
 ERNEST J. CLARKE.....1043 Calvert Bldg., Baltimore, Md.
 JOHN F. JONES.....Internal Revenue Office, Columbia, S. C.
 GEORGE D. CALDWELL.....Inter-Southern Bldg., Louisville, Ky.
 WINFORD L. MATTOON.....Hocking Valley R. R., Columbus, Ohio
 HARRY G. COLSON.....First National Bank Bldg., Chicago, Ill.
 CHARLES P. SCHOUTER....208 Phoenix Bldg., Minneapolis, Minn.
 SAM P. COCHRAN.....P. O. Box 119, Dallas, Texas
 PERCY B. HUNTING.....City-County Bldg., Seattle, Wash.
 HOWARD C. ROWLEY.....405 Montgomery St., San Francisco, Calif.

Secretary General

FRED B. STEELE.....1227 16th St., N. W., Washington, D. C.

Registrar General

FRANCIS B. CULVER.....1227 16th St., N. W., Washington, D. C.

Treasurer General

LOUIS A. BOWMAN.....30 N. LaSalle St., Chicago, Ill.

Historian General

HENRY G. WILLIAMS.....1003 Outlook Bldg., Columbus, Ohio

Chancellor General

WILLIAM J. ASKIN, JR.....602 Frick Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Chaplain General

RT. REV. PHILIP CONK.....Bishopstead, Wilmington, Del.

ACT OF INCORPORATION

AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE VERMONT SOCIETY OF SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

SECTION 1. Redfield Proctor of Proctor; John G. McCullough of North Bennington; William Seward Webb of Shelburne; William P. Dillingham of Waterbury; George G. Benedict of Burlington; John W. Stewart of Middlebury; H. Henry Powers of Morristown; Edward A. Chittenden of St. Albans; Theodore S. Peck of Burlington; William W. Grout of Barton; Levi K. Fuller of Brattleboro; Bradley B. Smalley of Burlington; Charles S. Forbes of St. Albans; H. L. Stillson of Bennington; Milton K. Paine of Windsor; Robert Roberts of Burlington; Hiram A. Huse of Montpelier; and their associates and successors are hereby constituted a corporation by the name of "*The Vermont Society of Sons of the American Revolution*," for the purpose of keeping alive among themselves and their descendants the patriotic spirit of the men who, in Military, Naval and Civil Service, by their acts of counsel, achieved American Independence; of collecting for preservation manuscript rolls, records and other documents relating to the War of the Revolution, and for promoting social intercourse and good feeling among its members.

SECTION 2. Said corporation may have and enjoy the rights and privileges belonging to corporations; may have a common seal and alter the same at pleasure; may purchase and hold real estate, with buildings thereon for the safe keeping of its collection; may adopt by-laws and elect officers; may receive and hold any gifts, legacies or bequests; and in the event of its establishing a public library, may receive from the proper officers such books and documents of historical interest published by the State, as may serve to promote the objects of the Society.

SECTION 3. This act shall take effect from its passage, and shall be under the control of future Legislatures to alter and amend, as the public good may require.

HENRY A. FLETCHER,

President of the Senate.

HENRY R. START,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Approved November 13, 1890.

CARROLL S. PAGE,

Governor.



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CONSTITUTION OF THE VERMONT SOCIETY

ARTICLE I

The Name of this Society shall be "*The Vermont Society of Sons of the American Revolution.*"

ARTICLE II

This Society shall be perpetual.

ARTICLE III

The purpose of this Society is to keep alive among ourselves and our descendants, and in the community, the patriotic spirit of the men who achieved American Independence; to collect and secure for preservation manuscript rolls, records and other documents relating to the War of the Revolution; and to promote social intercourse and good fellowship among its members.

ARTICLE IV

Any man shall be eligible to membership in the Society who being of the age of twenty-one years or over and a citizen of good repute in the community, is the lineal descendant of an ancestor who was at all times unflinching in his loyalty to, and rendered active service in the cause of American Independence, either as an officer, soldier, seaman, marine, militiaman or minute man, in the armed forces of the Continental Congress, or of any one of the several Colonies or States, or as a signer of the Declaration of Independence, or as a member of any Continental, Provincial, or Colonial Congress or Legislature, or as a recognized patriot who performed actual service by overt acts of resistance to the authority of Great Britain.

ARTICLE V

The officers of the Society shall be a President, Vice-President, Secretary, Treasurer, Registrar, Historian, Chaplain and a Board of Managers, consisting of those officers *ex-officio*, and seven other members. The officers, managers, and delegates to the National Society

VERMONT SOCIETY

shall be elected by a vote of a majority of the members present at the annual meeting of the Society, and shall hold office for one year, or until their successors are elected.

The Board of Managers shall fill any vacancy occurring among the officers of the Society or members of the Board or the Delegates to the National Society.

ARTICLE VI

Fifteen or more members of this Society, residing in any one town or county of this State, may send a written request to the Board of Managers, asking authority to associate as a branch of this Society in such town or county, and the Board of Managers may grant such request.

Any such local organization shall be known as

"The _____ Branch of the Vermont Society of Sons of the American Revolution."

Each branch may have a President, a Secretary, a Treasurer, and such other officers as its by-laws may determine.

All members of this Society residing within the territory of any branch shall be eligible to membership in that branch and no person shall be admitted to membership in any branch until after his admission into this Society in the manner provided by its constitution and by-laws, nor until he has paid the annual dues and fees fixed by said by-laws. Any member suspended or expelled, or in any other way losing his membership in this Society, shall thereupon cease to be a member of the branch.

Each branch may make such by-laws, rules and regulations for its own government as do not conflict with the constitution and by-laws of this Society, or with the constitution and by-laws of the National Society.

ARTICLE VII

This constitution may be amended by a vote of three-fourths of the members of the Society present at any regular or special meeting, provided that written notice of such proposed alteration be given by the Secretary to members five days previous to such meeting.

BY-LAWS OF THE VERMONT SOCIETY

SECTION 1. Members shall be elected as follows: Candidates shall send their names and proofs of qualification for membership to the Secretary, who shall report the same to the Board of Managers for action thereupon.

A vote of two-thirds of the Managers present at any meeting of the Board shall be necessary to the election of a member. The amount of the initiation fee shall accompany the application, the fee to be returned to the applicant in case the application is rejected. No member shall be considered as elected until the initiation fee of four dollars, which shall be understood to include the annual dues for the current year, is paid.

SECTION 2. The initiation fee, which shall be held to include the annual dues of three dollars for the current year, shall be four dollars. From the annual dues of three dollars per member, one dollar per member shall be appropriated for National Society dues; and the Treasurer shall be authorized to use such portion of the revenues as may be necessary for current expenses, the balance to be set aside as a fund for the marking of historic spots or the graves of historic persons. The payment at one time of seventy-five (75) dollars shall constitute a life membership; and the member so paying shall be exempt from the payment of annual dues.

The annual dues shall be payable on or before the first day of January of each year. A member who shall remain in arrears for dues for one year after notice of his indebtedness has been sent him, may be dropped from the roll by vote of the Board of Managers.

SECTION 3. The Society shall hold its annual meeting on such day in the month of February, and at such place, as the Board of Managers shall indicate in the official call of the meeting, unless otherwise directed by vote of the Society.

SECTION 4. At all meetings of the Society five (5) members shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business.

SECTION 5. The President, or in his absence, the Vice-President, or in his absence a chairman *pro tempore*, shall preside at all meetings of the Society.

SECTION 6. The Secretary shall conduct the general correspondence of the Society. He shall notify members of their election. He

shall have charge of the seal, certificate of incorporation, by-laws and records of the Society. He, together with the presiding officer, shall certify all acts of the Society. He shall give due notice of the time and place of all meetings of the Society and attend the same. He shall keep a fair and accurate record of the proceedings and orders of the Society and of the Board of Managers; and shall give notice to the several officers of all votes, orders, resolves, and proceedings of the Society affecting them or appertaining to their respective duties.

SECTION 7. The Treasurer shall collect and keep the funds and securities of the Society; they shall be deposited in some bank or savings institution in this State, to the credit of the Vermont Society of Sons of the American Revolution, and shall be drawn thence on the check of the Treasurer for the purposes of the Society only. Out of these funds he shall pay such sums only as may be ordered by the Society, or by the Board of Managers. He shall keep a true account of his receipts and payments, and, at each annual meeting, render the same to the Society, when a committee shall be appointed to audit his accounts.

SECTION 8. The Registrar shall keep a roll of membership, and in his hands shall be lodged all the proofs of membership qualification, and all the historical and genealogical papers of which the Society may become possessed.

SECTION 9. The duties of the Historian and Chaplain shall be such as usually devolve upon such officers.

SECTION 10. The Board of Managers shall judge of the qualifications of candidates for admission to the Society, and elect the same. They shall, through the Secretary, call special meetings at any time, upon the written request of five members, and at such other times as they see fit. They shall digest and prepare business; shall authorize the disbursements and expenditure of unappropriated money in the treasury for the payment of current expenses of the Society; and shall, in general, superintend the interests of the Society. At meetings of the Board of Managers, five or more shall be sufficient for the transaction of business.

SECTION 11. These by-laws may be altered or amended by vote of a majority of the members present at any regular meeting of the Society, provided that notice of the proposed alteration shall have been given at a previous meeting.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE ANNUAL MEETING, 1921

The annual meeting of the Vermont Society of Sons of the American Revolution was called to order Wednesday afternoon, March 16, at two o'clock, in the reception room in the State House at Montpelier. President Guy W. Bailey presided. Among those present were Guy W. Bailey, C. W. Brownell, M. J. Barnes, W. V. Farr, C. L. Smith, F. S. Pease, and W. H. Crockett, of Burlington; Col. C. S. Forbes of St. Albans; W. G. Andrews, D. B. E. Kent, W. H. Jeffrey, J. Milo Jeffrey and E. M. Harvey, of Montpelier; G. Frank Hendee of Pittsford; George M. Hawks, of Bennington; Allen J. Sprague of White River Junction; Hon. A. W. Foote of Cornwall; J. Watson Webb of Shelburne; Stephen K. Perry and Morris H. Cone, of Hartford; Rev. H. L. Ballou and Rev. W. J. Ballou, of Chester; and W. L. Town of Poultney.

Prayer was offered by the Rev. H. L. Ballou. On motion of Mr. Kent, the reading of the minutes of the last meeting was omitted. The report of the Secretary was read by Mr. Crockett and on motion of Mr. Brownell was accepted and placed on file. The report follows:

SECRETARY'S REPORT

I have the honor to submit herewith my annual report as Secretary of this Society. Since the last annual meeting the following members have died: Col. L. F. Abbott, Bennington, Vt.; Charles A. Bancroft, Newport, Vt.; I. H. Francisco, Rutland, Vt.; Augustus F. French, Barton, Vt.; Frederick B. Jennings, New York, N. Y.; John L. Stanyan, Montpelier, Vt.; Harry W. Tilden, Roxbury, Vt.; Charles Wells, Burlington, Vt.

Since the last annual meeting the following member has withdrawn from the Society: Rev. Ernest W. Sturtevant, Lyndon, Vt.

Since the last annual meeting the following new members have been received: Wellington Estey Aiken, Burlington, Vt.; Buel Blinn Baldwin, Burlington, Vt.; Morris Huntington Cone, Hartford, Vt.;

William Erle Foster, Windsor, Vt.; Carl Tilden Hatch, Baltimore, Md.; Commander John Fletcher Hatch, U. S. N.; William Benjamin Hatch, Baltimore, Md.; Frederic Davis Long, Montpelier, Vt.; Stephen Kingsland Perry, Hartford, Vt.; Edward Hyde Presbrey, New York, N. Y.; Maj. Oliver Hyde Presbrey, U. S. A.; Oliver S. Presbrey, Burlington, Vt.; Albert William Rutter, Burlington, Vt.; Clarence Durrell Simonds, Burlington, Vt.

A bronze marker was dedicated at Hartford, October 16, 1920, to commemorate the ride of Phineas Parkhurst, who rode on horseback down the White River valley, on October 16, 1780, to give an alarm concerning the approach of the raiders who burned Royalton. An historical address was delivered by Mrs. E. M. Lovejoy of South Royalton and a poem was read which was written for the occasion by John Chipman Farrar of New York, entitled "The Doctor of Lebanon Passes."

Since the last meeting a Year-Book has been published covering the period from 1917 to 1920, inclusive.

Respectfully submitted,

WALTER H. CROCKETT,

Secretary.

The Treasurer's report was read by Mr. Smith and on motion of Mr. Farr was accepted and placed on file. The report follows:

TREASURER'S REPORT

Burlington, Vt., March 16, 1921.

Mr. President and Gentlemen of the Vermont Society, Sons of the American Revolution:

Your Treasurer would submit the following report for the year ending March 16, 1921.

GENERAL FUND

RECEIPTS

Balance on hand at last meeting, March 4, 1920.....	\$ 314.19
Fees and dues.....	441.00
Sale of S. A. R. buttons	3.25
	<hr/>
	\$ 758.44

DISBURSEMENTS

National Society for annual dues	\$ 100.00
National Society for certificates.....	17.40
National Society for 6 medals.....	6.12
National Society for 100 supplemental blanks.....	1.25
Postage	24.00
Salary of Registrar (\$10), Secretary (\$25), Treasurer (\$25) and Chairman of Obituary Committee (\$20).....	80.00
Burlington Daily News, notice printed regarding Mr. Van Patten's funeral	1.00
Free Press Association, printing.....	228.30
Annin & Co., S. A. R. buttons.....	2.48
Initiation fee overpaid by J. Milo Jeffrey.....	1.00
Dues overpaid by Col. L. C. Leavens.....	2.00
Loaned Memorial Fund	174.00
Balance in treasury.....	120.89

HISTORIC MEMORIAL FUND

\$ 758.44

RECEIPTS

Balance from last year (including Liberty Bond of \$1,000)...	\$1,205.93
(Item of interest \$7.71, incident to purchase of Liberty Bond redeemed in coupon of December 6, 1918)	
Interest on deposit in the Burlington Trust Co.....	3.59
Interest on United States Liberty Bond.....	42.50
Borrowed from General Account.....	174.00

\$1,426.02

DISBURSEMENTS

National Society for 16 World War medals.....	\$ 16.00
Expenses connected with Arlington tablet.....	11.80
Expenses connected with Hartford tablet.....	200.74
Free Press Association, printing.....	197.05
Balance in treasury of this fund, including Liberty Bond of \$1,000	1,000.43

\$1,426.02

Respectfully submitted,

CLARENCE L. SMITH,

Treasurer.

The Chair appointed as a committee on nominations Messrs. Hendee, Kent and Harvey.

The report of the Auditing Committee, presented by Mr. Brownell was accepted. In the absence of H. A. Slayton, Chairman of the Obituary Committee, the report of that committee was read by the Secretary and on motion of H. L. Ballou was accepted and placed on file.

A committee consisting of Messrs. Pease, Hawks, and Harvey was appointed to wait on Admiral Mayo at the Pavilion Hotel and escort him to the Executive Chamber.

Mr. Kent for the Committee on Nominations reported the following list of officers:

- President—William H. Jeffrey, Montpelier.
- Vice-President—Charles A. Plumley, Northfield.
- Secretary—Walter H. Crockett, Burlington.
- Treasurer—Clarence L. Smith, Burlington.
- Registrar—Dorman B. E. Kent, Montpelier.
- Historian—Walter H. Crockett, Burlington.
- Chaplain—Isaac Chipman Smart, D. D., Burlington.
- Auditing Committee—C. W. Brownell, Burlington; W. B. Howe, Burlington; A. W. Foote, Cornwall.
- Obituary Committee—H. A. Slayton, Morrisville; Max L. Powell, Burlington; F. D. Dewey, Montpelier.
- Committee on Historic Memorials—W. H. Crockett, Burlington; Byron N. Clark, Burlington; Harry S. Howard, Burlington.
- Board of Managers—George M. Hawks, Bennington; Frank L. Fish, Vergennes; Wallace G. Andrews, Montpelier; Maurice W. Dewey, Montpelier; Abram W. Foote, Cornwall; Monroe J. Barnes, Burlington; Mortimer R. Proctor, Proctor.
- Delegates to the National Congress—The President; the Vice-President; Geo. M. Hawks, Bennington; Redfield Proctor, Proctor; the remaining delegates to be selected by a board of managers.

On motion of Mr. Harvey the Secretary was instructed to cast a ballot for the officers nominated, which he did and they were declared elected.

Mr. Kent presented the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Vermont Society, Sons of the American Revolution, earnestly protests against the proposal of the National Society to impose an initiation fee of five dollars in addition to the State initiation fee, believing that such a measure would seriously interfere with the growth of the Society, especially in the smaller states.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be transmitted to the Secretary-General of the Society.

These resolutions were unanimously adopted. The meeting then adjourned.

ADDRESS BY ADMIRAL MAYO

Admiral Henry T. Mayo, U. S. N., retired, Commander of the Atlantic Fleet and ranking officer of the American Navy during the World War, a native of Vermont, was present as the guest of the Society on the occasion of its annual meeting. The Vermont Legislature had provided for a joint assembly in honor of the visit of the Admiral which convened at 3.15 P. M. A committee consisting of Senator Estee and Representatives Webb and Button was appointed to escort the Admiral to the Chamber. Governor Hartness and Mrs. Mayo accompanied the party. The distinguished visitor was enthusiastically greeted and was introduced by Lieutenant Governor Foote, who presided.

Following the address, bronze medals provided by the Society were awarded, the names being read by the Secretary and the medals presented by Admiral Mayo. The list of those entitled to medals follows: Rev. William J. Ballou, Lieut. Col. William H. Burt, Byron N. Clark, Major John A. Drew, Morris H. Cone, Rear Admiral W. B. Fletcher, Lieut. Richard L. Greene, Carl T. Hatch, Com. John F. Hatch, Col. George J. Holden, Col. John Howard, William J. Humphrey, J. Milo Jeffrey, Lieut. A. N. Kidder, Lieut. Col. George E. Nelson, George E. Parker, Stephen K. Perry, Edward H. Presbrey, Maj. Oliver Presbrey, Lieut. Mortimer R. Proctor, Capt. Redfield Proctor, Lieut. Albert W. Rutter, William T. Slayton, Walter C. Stevens, Lieut. William L. Towne, Capt. J. Watson Webb, Lieut. W. Seward Webb, Jr., Lieut. Col. Guy H. Wyman.

The joint assembly was then dissolved.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE ANNUAL MEETING, 1922

The annual meeting of the Vermont Society, Sons of the American Revolution, was called to order at two o'clock, Wednesday afternoon, February 22, in the parlor of the Hotel Vermont, at Burlington, President W. H. Jeffrey presiding. In the absence of the chaplain, prayer was offered by Rev. H. L. Ballou, a member of the Society. Those present included President W. H. Jeffrey; Lieut.-Gov. A. W. Foote, of Cornwall; President Guy W. Bailey, of the University of Vermont; Dr. J. M. Hamilton, of Rutland; Dr. W. T. Slayton and H. A. Slayton, of Morrisville; Rev. H. L. Ballou, of Chester; and S. W. Hindes, F. S. Pease, Byron N. Clark, Harry S. Howard, H. S. Peck, and Walter H. Crockett, of Burlington. The report of the Secretary was read by W. H. Crockett and was accepted.

SECRETARY'S REPORT

I have the honor to submit herewith my annual report as Secretary of this Society. Since the last annual meeting the following members have died: F. E. Alfred, of Newport; Jerome T. Flint, of Derby Line; Dr. George H. Gorham, of Bellows Falls; Charles F. Greene, of Milwaukee, Wis.; H. P. McClary, of Windsor; John Grant Norton, of Windsor; Zed S. Stanton, of Roxbury; Frederick H. Wells, of Burlington; A. G. Whittemore, of Burlington.

Since the last annual meeting the following members have withdrawn from the Society: Elihu B. Taft, of Burlington; Charles S. Forbes and R. S. Kimball, of St. Albans; and Justin S. Leach, of Hyde Park.

Since the last annual meeting George E. Parker, of Oakland, Calif., has been demitted to the California Society and James H. Cross, of Greenfield, Mass., has been reinstated as a member of this Society.

Since the last annual meeting the following new members have been received: Paul H. Ballou, of Chester; Herbert W. Denio, of Montpelier (demitted from the New Hampshire Society); Dr. J. H. Hamilton, of Rutland; Frederick D. Long, of Montpelier; Claxton Monro, of

Burlington; Winthrop S. Perry, of Buenos Aires, Argentina; Edward H. Presbrey, of Los Angeles, Calif.; John O. Presbrey, of New York City; Major Oliver H. Presbrey, U. S. A., Ogden, Utah; and Oscar J. Tomlinson, of St. Cloud, Fla.

Respectfully submitted,

WALTER H. CROCKETT,

Secretary.

The following report of the Treasurer was read by Clarence L. Smith and was accepted and adopted.

TREASURER'S REPORT

Burlington, Vt., February 22, 1922.

Mr. President and Gentleman of the Vermont Society, Sons of the American Revolution:

Your Treasurer would submit the following report for the year ending February 22, 1922.

GENERAL FUND

RECEIPTS

Balance on hand at last meeting, March 16, 1921.....	\$ 120.89
Fees and dues	417.00
Sale of S. A. R. buttons.....	4.00
Loans of November 10, 1920 (\$40) and February 15, 1921 (\$134), returned by Memorial Fund.....	174.00
Paul H. Ballou for supplementals.....	4.00
	<hr/>
	\$ 719.89

DISBURSEMENTS

National Society for annual dues.....	\$ 99.50
National Society for certificates.....	30.06
National Society for supplementals.....	6.00
National Society for application blanks.....	10.29
Annin & Co., S. A. R. buttons.....	4.96
Postage	13.00
Free Press Association, printing, etc.	26.30

Admiral Henry T. Mayo, addressing annual meeting March 16, 1921	50.00
Salary of Registrar (\$10), Secretary (\$25), Treasurer (\$25), and Chairman of Obituary Committee (\$20).....	80.00
Balance in treasury.....	399.78
	<hr/>
	\$ 719.89

HISTORIC MEMORIAL FUND

RECEIPTS

Balance from last year (including Liberty Bond of \$1,000)....	\$1,000.43
Interest on U. S. Liberty Bond.....	21.25
Interest on deposit in Burlington Trust Co.....	3.51
Interest on \$500 French Government Bond.....	18.75
	<hr/>
	\$1,043.94

DISBURSEMENTS

National Society, 16 World War medals.....	\$ 8.12
Brewster Photo Co., four photographs of "Parkhurst" tablet at Hartford	4.50
Loss on sale of Liberty Bond.....	61.69
\$500, 7½%, French Government Bond.....	496.00
Paid General Fund amount borrowed November 10, 1920 (\$40) and February 15, 1921 (\$134).....	174.00
Rent of location for Arlington monument.....	1.00
Balance in treasury of this fund.....	298.63
	<hr/>
	\$1,043.94

Summary of Memorial Fund

Cash	\$ 298.63
French Government Bond.....	500.00
	<hr/>
	\$ 798.63

Respectfully submitted,

CLARENCE L. SMITH,
Treasurer.

The report of the Auditing Committee was read by Lieutenant-Governor Foote and was accepted. The report of the Historic Memorials Committee, presented by Byron N. Clark, was accepted. The report of the Obituary Committee made by H. A. Slayton, was accepted.

On motion of Clarence L. Smith, it was voted that new members should pay all expenses incident to joining the Society. A Committee on Nominations, consisting of Messrs. Bailey, Ballou and Slayton, was appointed, and reported the following list of officers:

- President—William H. Jeffrey, Montpelier.
- Vice-President—Charles A. Plumley, Northfield.
- Secretary—Walter H. Crockett, Burlington.
- Treasurer—Clarence L. Smith, Burlington.
- Registrar—Dorman B. E. Kent, Montpelier.
- Historian—Walter H. Crockett, Burlington.
- Chaplain—Isaac Chipman Smart, D. D., Burlington.
- Auditing Committee—C. W. Brownell, Burlington; W. B. Howe, Burlington; A. W. Foote, Cornwall.
- Obituary Committee—H. A. Slayton, Morrisville; Max L. Powell, Burlington; F. D. Dewey, Montpelier.
- Committee on Historic Memorials—Walter H. Crockett, Burlington; Byron N. Clark, Burlington; Harry S. Howard, Burlington.
- Board of Managers—George M. Hawks, Bennington; Frank L. Fish, Vergennes; Wallace G. Andrews, Montpelier; Maurice W. Dewey, Montpelier; Abram W. Foote, Cornwall; Monroe J. Barnes, Burlington; Mortimer R. Proctor, Proctor.

The report of the Committee was accepted and the foregoing officers were elected. The meeting then adjourned. Following adjournment a meeting of the Board of Managers was held. It was voted to drop from the membership roll the following names: Col. F. E. Burgess, Horatio L. French, E. N. Massey, Selden A. Caldwell, and Eugene L. Wilmot.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE ANNUAL MEETING, 1923

The annual meeting of the Vermont Society, Sons of the American Revolution, was held in the Memorial Room at the State House at Montpelier at two o'clock Wednesday afternoon, February 28, with President W. H. Jeffrey in the chair. Those present included Guy W. Bailey, L. P. Wood, Max L. Powell, W. V. Farr, and W. H. Crockett, of Burlington; Charles A. Plumley, of Northfield; W. H. Jeffrey, Julius A. Willcox, W. G. Andrews and Dorman B. E. Kent, of Montpelier; Harvey R. Kingsley, of Rutland; H. A. Slayton, of Morrisville; and C. C. Fletcher, of Shelburne.

The following reports of the Secretary, Treasurer, Auditors and Obituary Committees were read and accepted.

SECRETARY'S REPORT

I have the honor to submit herewith my annual report as Secretary of the Vermont Society, Sons of the American Revolution.

Since the last meeting the deaths of the following members have been announced: Admiral Charles E. Clark (Honorary), Washington, D. C.; Clement H. Cone, Bennington; Henry T. Cushman, North Bennington; Sherman Evarts, Windsor; L. C. Leavens, Richford; John G. Norton, Windsor; F. S. Pratt, Bennington; Frank E. Smith, Westport, N. Y.; Zed S. Stanton, Roxbury; Oscar J. Tomlinson, St. Cloud, Fla.; Austin Wilkins, Morrisville.

Since the last annual meeting the following member has withdrawn from the Society: Charles W. Butterfield, Bellows Falls.

Since the last annual meeting the following members have been dropped from the Society: F. E. Burgess, Burlington; Selden A. Caldwell, St. Albans; Horatio L. French, Bridgeport, Conn.; Erwin M. Massey, St. Johnsbury Center; Eugene F. Wilmot, Pompanoosuc.

Since the last annual meeting the following member has been demitted: Lucius E. Avery, Brandon, to the California Society.

Since the last annual meeting the following members have been received: Thomas W. Parkhill, Burlington; Alfred A. Hanks, Mont-

pelier; Edwin L. Bigelow, Middlebury; Willard W. Eggleston, Washington, D. C.

Respectfully submitted,

WALTER H. CROCKETT,

Secretary.

TREASURER'S REPORT

Burlington, Vt., February 28, 1923.

Mr. President and Gentlemen of the Vermont Society, Sons of the American Revolution:

Your Treasurer would submit the following report for the year ending February 28, 1923.

GENERAL FUND

RECEIPTS

Balance on hand at last meeting, February 22, 1922.....	\$	399.78
Fees and dues.....		358.10
Sale of S. A. R. buttons.....		2.00
Tracing supplemental lines—J. O. Presbrey.....	\$	7.00
O. H. Presbrey.....		7.00
E. H. Presbrey.....		7.00
Willard W. Eggleston.....	2.00	23.00
		<hr/>
	\$	782.88

DISBURSEMENTS

National Society for annual dues.....	\$	94.50
National Society for supplementals.....		21.00
Annin & Co., S. A. R. buttons.....		2.46
Postage		13.00
Free Press Association, printing, etc.....		14.46
Salary of Registrar (\$10), Secretary (\$25), Treasurer (\$25), and Chairman of Obituary Committee (\$20).....		80.00
Balance in treasury.....		557.46
		<hr/>
	\$	782.88

HISTORIC MEMORIAL FUND

RECEIPTS

Balance from last year (including French Government Bond of \$500.00)	\$ 798.63
Interest on deposit in Burlington Trust Co.....	14.60
Interest on \$500.00 French Government Bond.....	37.50
	<hr/>
	\$ 850.73

DISBURSEMENTS

Rent of location for Arlington monument.....	\$ 1.00
Balance in treasury of this fund (including French Government Bond of \$500.00).....	849.73
	<hr/>
	\$ 850.73

Summary of Memorial Fund

Cash	\$ 349.73
French Government Bond	500.00
	<hr/>
	\$ 849.73

Respectfully submitted,

CLARENCE L. SMITH,

Treasurer.

REPORT OF THE OBITUARY COMMITTEE

ZED SILLOWAY STANTON

was born in Roxbury, Vt., May 1, 1848, the son of George B. and Lucretia (Silloway) Stanton. He was educated in the public schools of Roxbury and Northfield and later was graduated from the Norwich University with the degree of Master of Arts. For a time he worked as a brakeman on the Central Vermont Railway but later studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1880. He held many public offices in the town of Roxbury and in 1888 was Town Representative and in 1900 was elected to the Vermont Senate. From 1884 to 1888 he was Assistant County Judge, from 1890 to 1896 he was State's Attorney,

and in 1896 the chairman of the State Railroad Commission. In 1902 he was elected Lieutenant-Governor, and in 1908 was elected to the bench of the Superior Court, which position he held until his death.

In 1880 he was married to Miss Jennie S. Walbridge and had one daughter. He became a member of the Sons of the American Revolution on August 18, 1891, by descent from William Stanton, soldier. He died at his home in Roxbury on August 15, 1921.

JOHN GRANT NORTON

was born at Canaan, Conn., on September 29, 1869. He was educated in the schools of Springfield, Mass., and in 1889 went to St. Albans, Vt., where for some time he was the assistant treasurer of the Vermont Construction Company. Later he entered newspaper work as reporter for the Associated Press at Montpelier. He enlisted for the Spanish-American War and served as Regimental Sergeant Major of the 1st Vermont Infantry until his discharge on November 7, 1898. In 1902 he was commissioned Colonel in the Vermont National Guard. For thirteen years he was the official reporter of the House of Representatives, he was also a member of the Republican State Committee, and for several years Secretary to Congressman Frank L. Greene. In 1919 he entered the accounting department of the National Acme Company at Windsor.

He was married to Miss Mabel Reynolds of Montpelier and had two children. He was a 32d degree Mason and a member of the Mystic Shrine. He became a member of the Sons of the American Revolution by descent from John Jones, lieutenant, on December 1, 1894. He died at his home in Windsor on September 5, 1921.

CLEMENT H. CONE

was born in Manchester, Vt., May 19, 1869. His early life was spent in Manchester, where he had a general store, but in 1887 he removed to Bennington and for many years was cashier of the Bennington County National Bank.

He was married to Miss Frances Hawks and had one son and two daughters.

He was much interested in public affairs of all kinds, was a member of the Second Congregational Church, and of the Bennington Club. He became a member of the Sons of the American Revolution on March 31, 1891, by descent from Samuel Gates, sergeant. He died at his home in Bennington on January 13, 1922.

AUSTIN WILKINS

was born in the town of Sterling, before it was incorporated into the towns of Stowe and Morristown, on February 27, 1841, a son of Eliab and Asenath (Howard) Wilkins.

At the age of 20 he enlisted in Co. D, Fifth Vermont Regiment and served over two years. On his return he engaged in farming in Morristown.

On February 24, 1868, he was married to Miss Laura Chaffee, of Eden, who died in 1921, and had one son, Glenn A. Wilkins.

He was a member of the Universalist Church, and of Mt. Vernon Lodge, F. & A. M., No. 8, and for many years was commander of the James M. Warner Post, No. 57, G. A. R.

He became a member of the Sons of the American Revolution on August 18, 1913, by descent from Josiah Howard, soldier. He died at his home in Morrisville on March 19, 1922.

FREDERICK SAFFORD PRATT

was the only son of Safford and Fanny Pratt, and was born in Bennington on March 5, 1859. He attended the public schools of Bennington and was graduated from Williams College and from the medical department of the College of New York.

He practiced medicine for a few years but most of his business life was in connection with the knit goods manufacturing firm of George Rockwood and Co. He was active in the affairs of his town and community and for many years was deacon, trustee, and treasurer of the First Baptist Church.

His first wife was Miss Martha Rockwood who died more than twenty years ago, and had two daughters. His second wife was Miss Christine Benedict.

He became a member of the Sons of the American Revolution on August 16, 1893, by descent from Stephen Pratt, soldier. He died at his home in Bennington on April 5, 1922.

O. J. TOMLINSON

was born in Richmond, Vt., on September 29, 1842. He served in the Civil War in Co. D, 13th Vermont Regiment from August, 1862, to July, 1863, and then in Co. M, Frontier Cavalry, until his discharge in June, 1865.

He was married on October 1, 1865, to Miss Sophronia D. Lewis and removed to Huntington where he held various town offices, was elected a member of the State Legislature in 1890, 1892 and 1894, and Associate Judge in 1896. He was also a vice-president of the Home Savings Bank of Burlington. He was a member of the G. A. R., in which he had held various offices, of North Star Lodge, No. 12, F. & A. M., and of the Free Baptist Church.

In 1900 he removed to Sharon, Mass., and in 1910 to St. Cloud, Florida, where he died on April 7, 1922.

HENRY THEODORE CUSHMAN

was born in Bennington, May 16, 1844, the youngest son of John and Sophronia (Hurd) Cushman. He was educated in the public schools and though only 16 years of age at the time of the breaking out of the Civil War, he enlisted as quartermaster and saw considerable service, including the Battle of the Wilderness.

At the close of the war he returned to Bennington and entered the furniture manufacturing business. For several years he was president of the village of North Bennington; in 1910 he was elected to represent Bennington County in the State Senate; he was president of the Board of Trustees of the Vermont Soldiers' Home, of the Bennington Battle Monument and Historical Society, and in other ways identified with the life of the community and State.

On October 4, 1867, he was married to Eliza Hall, and had five children. He was a member of the G. A. R. of the Board of Trustees of the Putnam Memorial Hospital, the Bennington Club, the Loyal Legion, and the North Bennington Congregational Church.

He became a member of the Sons of the American Revolution on August 18, 1891, by descent from Charles Cushman, soldier. He died at his home in North Bennington, May 11, 1922.

FRANK EDWARD SMITH

was born in Westport, N. Y., September 28, 1849, the son of Edmund and Emma (Larrabee) Smith.

In his early life he was associated with the E. J. Larrabee Biscuit Company of Albany. Later for five years he was manager of the Burlington branch of the National Biscuit Company, and since then a member of the firm of Smith & Richards of Westport. He was vice-president of the Lake Champlain National Bank, a trustee of the West-

port Library Association, and a trustee and clerk of the Baptist Church.

He was married on October 4, 1871, to Miss Josephine Pattison and had two sons.

He became a member of the Sons of the American Revolution on January 7, 1914, by descent from John Larrabee, corporal. He died at his home in Westport on July 19, 1922.

LEANDER CUSHMAN LEAVENS

was born in Berkshire, Vt., the son of Pascal P. and Ann (Bowen) Leavens. At the age of 21 he enlisted in Co. I, 10th Vermont Volunteers and saw much service in Virginia and in South Carolina. After his discharge from the army in 1865 he engaged in mercantile business in St. Albans for a time and later in West Berkshire. In 1880 he represented the town of Berkshire in the State Legislature and in 1894 was elected to the State Senate from Franklin County. In 1889 he was appointed Deputy Collector of Customs at Richford, which office he held until 1900. In 1893 he was made assistant treasurer of the Richford Savings Bank and Trust Company, and in 1900 treasurer, which position he held until his resignation in 1919.

He was married in 1865 to Miss Julia A. Ladd, of Berkshire, and had one daughter. He was a member of Lincoln Lodge, F. & A. M., of Enosburg Falls, and of Frontier Post, G. A. R., in Richford. He became a member of the Sons of the American Revolution on August 16, 1890, by descent from Charles Leavens and Joseph Cross. He died at his home in Richford, July 20, 1922.

CHARLES EDGAR CLARK

was born in Bradford, August 10, 1843, the son of James D. and Mary (Sexton) Clark. He was educated in the common schools and in 1860 was appointed to the United States Naval Academy from which he was graduated in 1863. He saw service in the Civil War, participating in the battle of Mobile Bay and in the capture of Fort Morgan. From 1865 to 1868 he was attached to the Pacific Squadron, from 1869 to 1870 to the Atlantic Squadron. For five years he was on duty at the Naval Academy and the Boston Navy Yard, for four years on the North Atlantic station, for three years on the Asiatic station. He was promoted to Commander in 1881 and for three years had charge of the survey of the west coast of Mexico and Central America. From 1887

to 1891 he was inspector of the Ninth Lighthouse District, from 1891 to 1893 he was on duty at Mare Island Navy Yard and in 1896 was promoted to Captain. In 1898, during the Spanish-American War, when in command of the Oregon, stationed in Puget Sound, he was ordered to report at Key West and made the voyage of over 16,000 miles in 55 days, and took part in the battle of Santiago. In 1899 he was appointed to the command of the League Island Navy Yard, and retired from service in 1905, with the title of Admiral.

Captain Clark was married in 1869 to Miss Mary L. Davis of Greenfield, Mass., and had two daughters.

He became a member of the Sons of the American Revolution in 1902 by descent from Thomas Clark, soldier. He died at Long Beach, California on October 1, 1922.

SHERMAN EVARTS

was born in 1859, a twin son of the late William M. and Helen W. Evarts. He was educated at St. Paul's School at Concord, N. H., and was graduated from Yale University in 1881. He practiced law in New York City for nearly twenty years, then moved to Windsor, Vt., in 1902, and to Woodstock in 1920, where he continued his practice.

He was married to Miss Alice H. Cook, and had four sons and one daughter.

He was Assistant Judge of the Windsor County Court, a member of St. Paul's Episcopal Church at Windsor, was largely instrumental in restoring the Old Constitution House at Windsor, and intensely interested in everything pertaining to the public welfare.

He became a member of the Sons of the American Revolution on January 25, 1915, by descent from Roger Sherman, a signer of the Declaration of Independence.

He died at the Mary Hitchcock Hospital in Hanover, N. H., on October 21, 1922.

It was voted to appoint a Committee on Nominations and the chair named as such committee President Guy W. Bailey, Judge Julius A. Willcox and L. P. Wood. The committee reported the following list of officers:

President—Charles A. Plumley, Northfield.

Vice-President—Wallace G. Andrews, Montpelier.

Secretary—Walter H. Crockett, Burlington.

Treasurer—Clarence L. Smith, Burlington.

Registrar—Dorman B. E. Kent, Montpelier.

Historian—Walter H. Crockett, Burlington.

Chaplain—Isaac Chipman Smart, D. D., Burlington.

Auditing Committee—C. W. Brownell, Burlington; W. B. Howe, Burlington; A. W. Foote, Cornwall.

Obituary Committee—H. A. Slayton, Morrisville; Max L. Powell, Burlington; F. D. Dewey, Montpelier.

Historic Memorials Committee—Walter H. Crockett, Burlington; Byron N. Clark, Burlington; Harry S. Howard, Burlington.

Board of Managers—George M. Hawks, Bennington; Frank L. Fish Vergennes; Prof. W. E. Aiken, Burlington; Maurice W. Dewey, Montpelier; Abram W. Foote, Cornwall; Dr. James M. Hamilton, Rutland; Mortimer R. Proctor, Proctor.

The Secretary was instructed to cast a ballot for ticket as presented which he did and the various candidates were declared elected.

The Society recommended that a Year Book be published during the coming year which should include the qualifications necessary for eligibility for membership.

The meeting then adjourned.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE ANNUAL MEETING, 1924

The annual meeting of the Vermont Society, Sons of the American Revolution was held on the roof garden of the Hotel Vermont at Burlington, Friday, February 22, at 11 A. M. President Charles A. Plumley presided. Prayer was offered by the Chaplain, Rev. Doctor I. C. Smart. The members present were President Charles A. Plumley of Northfield; Hon. Frank L. Fish of Vergennes; Dr. James M. Hamilton and Col. H. E. Dyer of Rutland; Rev. I. C. Smart, D. D. Willard B. Howe, Fred S. Pease, Clarence L. Smith, Byron N. Clark, Harry S. Howard, John O. Baxendale and Walter H. Crockett of Burlington.

The Board of Managers reported that Alfred H. Gilbert and John O. Baxendale of Burlington had been elected to membership. The reports of the Secretary, Treasurer, Auditor, and other officers presented and accepted. These reports follow:

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY

I have the honor to submit the following report for the year 1923-24. During the past year the following deaths have occurred: Hon. William P. Dillingham, Waterbury; Hon. N. W. Fisk, Isle La Motte; Alfred Allen Hanks, Montpelier; W. B. Sheldon, Bennington; George C. Wright, Westminster.

Since the last annual meeting the following members have withdrawn from the Society: George K. Montgomery, Rutland, Gen. Warren E. Putnam, Bennington.

Since the last annual meeting the following new members have been received: John Orlando Baxendale, Burlington; Alfred Holley Gilbert, Burlington.

I am informed by the Registrar, Mr. Dorman B. E. Kent, of Montpelier, that his duties are such that he desires to be relieved from the position he now holds in our Society. I think we should recognize by resolution or otherwise the faithful work he has done, and remember particularly his labors in publishing the full list of members with date of acceptance, State number, date of birth, residence at acceptance, name of the Revolutionary ancestor of each member, together with his Revolutionary service, the source of authority for this

service and date of death or withdrawal. This information published in the 1916 Year Book was and continues to be of great benefit to the Society, and if he had been paid for the time spent it would have cost more than this organization could have afforded to spend.

Respectfully submitted,

WALTER H. CROCKETT,

Secretary.

TREASURER'S REPORT

Burlington, Vt., February 22, 1924.

Mr. President and Gentlemen of the Vermont Society, Sons of the American Revolution:

Your Treasurer would submit the following report for the year ending February 22, 1924.

GENERAL FUND

RECEIPTS

Balance on hand at last meeting, February 28, 1923.....	\$ 557.46
Fees and dues.....	310.00
Sale of S. A. R. buttons.....	7.00
One supplemental application from Forest A. Slader.....	1.00
	<hr/>
	\$ 875.46

DISBURSEMENTS

National Society for annual dues (\$.50)	\$ 92.50
National Society for supplementals.....	2.00
National Society for initiation fee of Willard W. Eggleston....	5.00
Annin & Co., S. A. R. buttons.....	4.96
Postage	13.00
Free Press Association, printing, etc.....	26.76
Salary of Registrar (\$10), Secretary (\$25), Treasurer (\$25), and Chairman of Obituary Committee (\$20).....	80.00
F. W. Millspaugh, President Tenn. Society S. A. R. for one vic- trola record for Christmas at Devil's Fork, Tenn., Com- munity School	1.65
Balance in treasury	649.59
	<hr/>
	\$ 875.46

HISTORIC MEMORIAL FUND

RECEIPTS

Balance from last year (including French Government Bond \$500.00)	\$ 849.73
Interest on \$500.00 French Government Bond.....	37.50
Interest on deposit in Burlington Trust Co.....	16.37
Green Mountain Chapter D. A. R., contribution toward Elmwood Cemetery tablet.....	30.00
Commodore Macdonough Chapter U. S. Daughters of 1812, contribution toward Elmwood Cemetery tablet.....	25.00
	<hr/>
	\$ 958.60

DISBURSEMENTS

Paul E. Cabaret & Co., one bronze tablet at Elmwood Cemetery..\$	85.00
Carl D. Densmore, mounting bronze tablet at Elmwood Cemetery	5.00
Rutland Railroad Co., rent of location for Arlington monument	1.00
Balance in treasury of this fund (including French Government Bond of \$500.00).....	867.60
	<hr/>
	\$ 958.60

Summary of Memorial Fund

Cash	\$ 367.60
French Government Bond.....	500.00
	<hr/>
	\$ 867.60

Respectfully submitted,

CLARENCE L. SMITH,
Treasurer.

REPORT OF THE OBITUARY COMMITTEE

WILLIAM BEMIS SHELDON

was born in Rupert, Vt., June 25, 1842. His early education was in the schools of Manchester and Bennington and for more than fifty years he practiced law in Bennington and North Bennington. He was

a forceful speaker and was retained as attorney in many complicated cases, one of them being the famous "Battle Monument lawsuit" which continued for a number of years. He was prominent in all public affairs, held various offices in the town and county, and was actively interested in the work of the Congregational Church of which he was a member.

Mr. Sheldon was twice married, his first wife being Miss Simmons of North Bennington who died many years ago, and his second wife, Miss Maria Holley of Dorset, who survives him.

He was a member of the Bennington Battle Monument and Historical Society and the Sons of the American Revolution, joining the latter on March 31, 1891, by descent from Moses Sheldon and Enoch Eastman. He died in Dorset, Vt., December 8, 1922.

GEORGE CRAGIN WRIGHT

was born in Westminster, July 22, 1858, the son of Daniel Clay and Sarah (Cragin) Wright. He was educated in the public schools and after five years spent in teaching was actively engaged in farming. In 1910 and 1912 he represented his town in the State Legislature. He was a trustee of the Kurn Hattin Home, of the public library, vice-president of the Windham County Sunday School Association. He was also a member of the Odd Fellows, the Grange, and a deacon of the Congregational Church, and was active in all movements looking to the betterment of the community and State.

In 1883 he was married to Miss Mabel A. Roberts of Putney, who died in 1903, and had eight children. In 1911 he was married to Miss Susan Kellogg of Westminster.

He became a member of the Sons of the American Revolution on December 12, 1912, by descent from James Clay, lieutenant. He died at the Memorial Hospital in Brattleboro, January 22, 1923.

ALFRED ALLEN HANKS

was born in Marlboro, Conn., October 6, 1862. He was educated in the public schools, Montpelier Seminary and Cooperstown Academy. For thirty years, 1882-1912, he was associated with his father in the hay and straw commission business in Jersey City, under the firm name of Hanks & Co.

He was married in March, 1885, to Miss Minnie LaPointe of Montpelier, and had six children. He was a member of the Judson

Memorial Church, of Mecca Temple of New York City, the Sons of the American Revolution, and the Vermont Historical Society.

In 1920 he removed to Montpelier, where he had since lived. He died suddenly in Savannah, Ga., March 7, 1923.

WILLIAM PAUL DILLINGHAM

was born in Waterbury, Vt., December 12, 1843, the son of Paul and Julia (Carpenter) Dillingham. He was educated at the public schools, later attending Newbury Seminary, and the Kimball Union Academy at Meriden, N. H. He was given the honorary degrees of LL.D. from Middlebury College and from Norwich University, and A. M. from the University of Vermont. He studied law with his brother-in-law, Matt H. Carpenter, in Milwaukee from 1864 to 1866, afterwards with his father, Governor Paul Dillingham, and was admitted to the bar in 1867.

In 1866, and again from 1874 to 1876, he was Secretary of Civil and Military Affairs for the State of Vermont, and twice was elected State's Attorney for Washington County. He was elected Town Representative in 1876 and in 1884, State Senator in 1877-80. In 1882 he was appointed State Commissioner of Taxes, holding that office for six years. In 1888 he was elected Governor of the State. In 1900 he was elected United States Senator to succeed Justin S. Morrill, which office he held at the time of his death.

He was also a director of the National Life Insurance Company, president of the Board of Trustees of Montpelier Seminary, trustee of the University of Vermont, a member of the Society of Colonial Wars, the Vermont Historical Society, and of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Waterbury.

He was married to Mary Ellen Shipman of Lisbon, N. H., December 24, 1874, and had one son. He became a member of the Sons of the American Revolution on April 2, 1889, by descent from Paul Dillingham, and had been one of its presidents. He died at the Heaton Hospital, Montpelier, July 12, 1923.

NELSON W. FISK

was born in Isle La Motte, August 5, 1854. He was educated at the Vermont Methodist Seminary, Fort Edward Institute, and Eastman Business College. He held many town offices in Isle La Motte, where he was engaged in the mercantile business, represented the town in

the State Legislature in 1882 and 1884, and was a member of the Senate in 1888. In 1896 he was elected Lieutenant-Governor.

He became a member of the Vermont Society of the Sons of the American Revolution on October 14, 1890, by descent from Henry Scott, soldier. He died at his home in Isle La Motte, October 1, 1923.

Suggested amendments to the by-laws were presented by Judge Fish and under the rules go over to the next regular meeting. The sections as proposed are as follows:

SECTION 1. Members shall be elected as follows: Candidates shall send their names and proofs of qualification for membership to the Secretary, who shall report the same to the Board of Managers for action thereupon.

A vote of two-thirds of the Managers present at any meeting of the Board shall be necessary to the election of a member. The amount of the initiation fee shall accompany the application, the fee to be returned to the applicant in case the application is rejected. No member shall be considered as elected until the initiation fee of four dollars, which shall be understood to include the annual dues for the current year, is paid.

SECTION 2. The initiation fee, which shall be held to include the annual dues of three dollars for the current year, shall be four dollars. From the annual dues of three dollars per member, one dollar per member shall be appropriated for National Society dues; and the Treasurer shall be authorized to use such portion of the revenues, as may be necessary for current expenses, the balance to be set aside as a fund for the marking of historic spots or the graves of historic persons. The payment at one time of seventy-five dollars shall constitute a life membership; and the member so paying shall be exempt from the payment of annual dues.

The annual dues shall be payable on or before the first day of January of each year. A member who shall remain in arrears for dues for one year after notice of his indebtedness has been sent him, may be dropped from the roll by the vote of the Board of Managers.

Dr. James M. Hamilton presented the following resolution which was unanimously adopted.

Resolved, That this Society learns with regret that its Registrar, Dorman B. E. Kent, of Montpelier, is unable longer to continue the duties of the office,

Resolved, That we desire to express to Mr. Kent our sincere appreciation of his faithful and efficient service, and particularly to express our gratitude for his arduous labors in compiling and publishing a complete record of each member, printed in the 1916 Year Book.

Resolved, That the Secretary be instructed to transmit to Mr. Kent a copy of these resolutions.

On motion of John O. Baxendale the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the Vermont Society, Sons of the American Revolution, desires to express to one of its loyal members, and former President, Senator Frank L. Greene, its sincere sympathy in his illness and to record its admiration for the brave fight he is making for life.

Resolved, That this Society expresses the earnest hope that he may be speedily restored to health and able to resume the duties which he has performed so faithfully and efficiently for his State and Nation.

Resolved, That the Secretary be instructed to transmit a copy of these resolutions.

Fred S. Pease, Dr. James M. Hamilton and W. B. Howe were appointed a Committee on Nominations and reported the following list:

President—Charles A. Plumley, Northfield.

Vice-President—Dorman B. E. Kent, Montpelier.

Secretary—Walter H. Crockett, Burlington.

Treasurer—Clarence L. Smith, Burlington.

Registrar—Harry S. Howard, Burlington.

Historian—Walter H. Crockett, Burlington.

Chaplain—Rev. Isaac C. Smart, D. D., Burlington.

Auditing Committee—C. W. Brownell, Burlington; W. B. Howe, Burlington; John O. Baxendale, Burlington.

Obituary Committee—H. A. Slayton, Morrisville; M. L. Powell, Burlington; F. D. Dewey, Montpelier.

Board of Managers—George M. Hawks, Bennington; Frank L. Fish, Vergennes; Wellington E. Aiken, Burlington; Maurice W. Dewey, Montpelier; Abram W. Foote, Cornwall; James M. Hamilton, Rutland; Mortimer R. Proctor, Proctor.

According to a vote of the Society the Secretary cast a ballot for the foregoing list of officers and they were declared elected.

President Plumley spoke on the importance of securing additional members and of carrying on an active campaign for that purpose. He expressed the opinion that some money of necessity must be spent in order to carry on this work. On motion of W. B. Howe the matter of the use of additional funds for a membership canvass was referred to the President, the Treasurer, and the Secretary with power to act. The meeting then adjourned.

Following adjournment a brief session of the Board of Managers was held.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE ANNUAL MEETING, 1925

The annual meeting of the Vermont Society of Sons of the American Revolution was held at two o'clock, Wednesday afternoon, March 18, in the rooms of the Vermont Historical Society in Montpelier, President Charles A. Plumley presided. A report of the Secretary, Walter H. Crockett, was read, accepted and placed on file. The report of the Treasurer, Clarence L. Smith, in his absence was read by the Secretary and was accepted and placed on file.

TREASURER'S REPORT

Burlington, Vt., March 18, 1925.

Mr. President and Gentlemen of the Vermont Society, Sons of the American Revolution:

Your Treasurer would submit the following report for the year ending March 18, 1925.

GENERAL FUND

RECEIPTS

Balance on hand at last meeting, February 22, 1924.....	\$ 649.59
Initiation fees and dues to Vermont Society.....	372.16
Initiation fee to National Society.....	15.00
Sale of S. A. R. buttons.....	4.00
Supplementals	3.00
Refund on H. S. Howard's expenses to Montpelier to secure Registrar's records29
	<hr/>
	\$1,044.04

DISBURSEMENTS

National Society for annual dues.....	\$ 181.00
National Society for supplementals.....	3.00
National Society for initiation fees.....	25.00
National Society for 100 application blanks.....	6.00
Annin & Co., S. A. R. buttons.....	2.49

Free Press Association, printing, etc.....	41.27
Salary of Registrar (\$10), Secretary (\$25), Treasurer (\$25), and Chairman of Obituary Committee (\$20).....	80.00
Postage	8.00
H. S. Howard, Registrar, cost of trip to Montpelier to secure Registrar's records	4.15
Justus L. Batchelder, overpaid in dues.....	3.00
Balance in treasury.....	690.13
	<hr/>
	\$1,044.04

HISTORIC MEMORIAL FUND

RECEIPTS

Balance from last year (including French Government Bond \$500.00)	\$ 867.60
Interest on \$500.00 French Government Bond.....	37.50
Interest on deposit in Burlington Trust Co.....	14.92
	<hr/>
	\$ 920.02

DISBURSEMENTS

Paul E. Cabaret & Co., one bronze tablet at Peacham.....	\$ 86.47
A. J. Ross, work in connection with Peacham tablet.....	18.00
Free Press Asso., 500 programs for dedication of Peacham tablet	13.94
Rutland Railroad Co., rent of location for Arlington monument	1.00
Balance in treasury of this fund (including French Govern- ment Bond of \$500.00).....	800.61
	<hr/>
	\$ 920.02

Summary of Memorial Fund

Cash	\$ 300.61
French Government Bond.....	500.00
	<hr/>
	\$ 800.61

Respectfully submitted,

CLARENCE L. SMITH,
Treasurer.

The Auditor's report was read by C. W. Brownell and was accepted and placed on file. In the absence of the Chairman, H. A. Slayton, the report of the Obituary Committee was read by the Secretary and was accepted and placed on file.

REPORT OF THE OBITUARY COMMITTEE

EBENEZER J. ORMSBEE

was born in Shoreham, June 8, 1834, a son of John Mason and Polly (Wilson) Ormsbee. He was educated in the schools of Brandon and at Green Mountain Academy at Woodstock. He studied law with Briggs and Nicholson of Brandon and was admitted to the bar in 1861. From 1861 to 1863, he served in the Civil War as lieutenant and as captain of Company G, First Vermont Volunteers. From 1868-1872 he was assistant United States Internal Revenue assessor; from 1870-1874 he was State's Attorney for Rutland County; elected to represent his town in the Vermont Legislature in 1872; Senator from Rutland County in 1878; Lieutenant-Governor in 1884-1886, and Governor from 1886-1888. In 1891 he was appointed by President Harrison as Commissioner to the Piute Indians and later Commissioner to Samoa.

He was twice married. In 1862 to Miss Jennie L. Briggs of Brandon, and in 1867 to Mrs. Frances W. Davenport of Westport, N. Y., and had one daughter.

He was a member of St. Thomas Episcopal Church, the Rutland County Bar Association, C. J. Ormsbee Post, G. A. R., St. Paul's Lodge, No. 25, F. & A. M. and other organizations. He became a member of the Sons of the American Revolution on March 31, 1891, by descent from John Ormsby, seaman. He died at his home in Brandon on April 4, 1924.

EDWARD E. PIERCE

was born in Westminster, Vt., July 3, 1845, the son of Leonard and Anette (Spaulding) Pierce. He was a veteran of the Civil War, and an officer in the Springfield post of which he was for many years an active member.

He became a member of the Sons of the Revolution on February 2, 1917. He died at his home in Springfield on July 31, 1923.

CHARLES H. STEVENS

the son of Henry M. and Martha (Colton) Stevens, was born in St. Albans on October 8, 1856. On October 7, 1880, he was married to Miss Chloe H. Buck of Johnson, who died March 16, 1917, and had three sons.

Until 1900 he was a member of the firm of H. M. Stevens & Co., of St. Albans.

He became a member of the Sons of the American Revolution on June 14, 1913, by descent from Joseph Craft, corporal. He died at his home in St. Albans, March 7, 1923.

On motion of Mr. Kent it was voted that the Ethan Allen Tower and the property on which it was located which had been deeded to the Society by the late W. J. Van Patten, should be transferred to the City of Burlington by means of a quit-claim deed. This matter was left in the hands of Clarence L. Smith and H. S. Howard with such assistance as might be needed from other officers of the Society. On motion of Mr. Brownell it was voted that Professor Arthur D. Butterfield of Burlington, who had recently returned to the State be reinstated as a member of the Society with all dues remitted. On motion of F. D. Dewey the amendments to the by-laws suggested at the annual meeting of 1924 were adopted. These changes provided that in section one, line 10, the word *three* be changed to *four* and in section 2, line 2, the words *two* be changed to *three* and *three* to *four*. In line 3, the word *two* should be changed to *three* and *fifty* to *one*. In line 4, the word "cents" should be changed to "dollars." In line 8, the word and figures *fifty* should be changed to the words and figures *seventy-five*. The effect of these changes is to make the annual dues \$3.00, the initiation fee on the part of the State Society, \$4.00, the dues to the National Society, \$1.00, and the cost of life membership, \$75.00. On motion of Mr. Howard the Secretary was authorized to prepare a statement regarding the necessity of the changes made which should be sent out with the first notice issued by the Treasurer. On motion of Mr. Prouty

the approval of the Society was given to the plan of celebrating the 150th anniversary of various events connected with the part taken by this State in the Revolutionary War, and the observance of events connected with the formation of the State government.

A Nominating Committee was appointed consisting of Messrs. Crockett and Kent and the following list of officers was presented: President, Charles A. Plumley, Northfield; Vice-President, Dorman B. E. Kent, Montpelier; Secretary, Walter H. Crockett, Burlington; Treasurer, Clarence L. Smith, Burlington; Registrar, Harry S. Howard, Burlington; Historian, Walter H. Crockett, Burlington; Chaplain, Rev. Isaac C. Smart, D. D., Burlington; Auditing Committee, C. W. Brownell, Burlington; W. B. Howe, Burlington; John O. Baxendale, Burlington; Obituary Committee, H. A. Slayton, Morrisville; M. L. Powell, Burlington; F. D. Dewey, Montpelier; Board of Managers, Arthur G. Eaton, Montpelier; Julius A. Willcox, Rutland; Byron N. Clark, Burlington; James F. Dewey, Quechee; W. B. Howe, Burlington; James M. Hamilton, Rutland and Mortimer R. Proctor, Proctor; Committee on Historic Memorials, Byron N. Clark, Burlington; Harry S. Howard, Burlington; Walter H. Crockett, Burlington.

The report was accepted, the Secretary was instructed to cast one ballot for the offices named and they were declared elected. The meeting then adjourned.

Among those present were Charles A. Plumley, Northfield; Dorman B. E. Kent, F. D. Long, Frank W. Russell, F. D. Dewey, E. H. Prouty and H. W. Denio of Montpelier and C. W. Brownell, H. S. Howard and W. H. Crockett of Burlington.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE ANNUAL MEETING, 1926

The annual meeting of the Vermont Society of the Sons of the American Revolution was called to order at two o'clock in the afternoon of Wednesday, March 3, by President Charles A. Plumley. The meeting was held in the parlors of the Hotel Vermont, Burlington, Vt. The members present were:

Charles A. Plumley, Guy W. Bailey, D. B. E. Kent,
Clarence L. Smith, Dr. I. C. Smart, Dr. James M.
Hamilton, Judge Frank L. Fish, Harry S. Howard,
Robert Roberts, John O. Baxendale.

After prayer by Rev. I. C. Smart, the chairman appointed John O. Baxendale as secretary *pro tem*.

The minutes of the last annual meeting held March 18, 1925, were read by the Secretary. They were approved and ordered placed on file.

The Treasurer's report was read by Clarence L. Smith and was accepted and ordered filed.

TREASURER'S REPORT

Burlington, Vt., March 3, 1926.

Mr. President and Gentlemen of the Vermont Society, Sons of the American Revolution:

Your Treasurer would submit the following report for the year ending March 3, 1926.

GENERAL FUND

RECEIPTS

Balance on hand at last meeting, March 18, 1925.....	\$ 690.13
Initiation fees and dues to Vermont Society.....	429.00
Initiation fees to National Society.....	25.00
Sale of S. A. R. buttons.....	2.80
Supplementals	3.00
	<hr/>
	\$1,149.93

DISBURSEMENTS

National Society for annual dues.....	\$ 179.00
National Society for supplementals.....	3.00
National Society for initiation fees.....	25.00
Annin & Co., S. A. R. buttons.....	2.53
Free Press Association, printing, etc.....	15.60
Salary of Registrar (\$10), Secretary (\$25), Treasurer (\$25.), and Chairman of Obituary Committee (\$20).....	80.00
Postage	20.00
Balance in treasury.....	824.80
	<hr/>
	\$1,149.93

HISTORIC MEMORIAL FUND

RECEIPTS

Balance from last year (including French Government Bond \$500.00)	\$ 800.61
Interest on \$500.00 French Government Bond.....	37.50
Interest on deposit at Burlington Trust Co.....	14.13
	<hr/>
	\$ 852.24

DISBURSEMENTS

Rutland Railroad Co., rent of location for Arlington monument.\$	1.00
Balance in treasury of this fund (including French Govern- ment Bond of \$500.00).....	851.24
	<hr/>
	\$ 852.24

Summary of Memorial Fund

Cash	\$ 351.24
French Government Bond.....	500.00
	<hr/>
	\$ 851.24

Respectfully submitted,

CLARENCE L. SMITH,
Treasurer.

The report of the Secretary, Walter H. Crockett, was then read, approved and ordered to be placed on file.

SECRETARY'S REPORT

There are at the present time, if my count is accurate, one hundred and eighty-two (182) members of this Society.

During the past year the following new members have been received: Henry Albon Bailey, Winooski; Clement Edwin Cook, Woodstock; Roy Eugene Savage, Bethel; Herbert Atwood Smith, St. Johnsbury; George Benjamin Wheeler, Grantwood, N. J.

Prof. Arthur Dexter Butterfield, of Burlington, has been reinstated as a member of the Society.

Since the last annual meeting reports of the death of the following members of the Society have been received: Erwin M. Massey, St. Johnsbury Center; Edward A. Fisk, Royalton; Carroll S. Page, Hyde Park.

Since the last annual meeting the following members have withdrawn from the Society: Pliny M. Cutler, Barre; John W. Flint, Montpelier; Ellery C. Fay, Essex Junction.

We are now entering upon a period of historical observances of one hundred and fiftieth anniversaries of events connected with the American Revolution and the establishment of the State of Vermont. An attempt will be made to mark the neglected graves of Revolutionary soldiers. In this patriotic work we should have the cooperation of all good citizens. This would seem to be an opportune time to increase our membership.

Respectfully submitted,

WALTER H. CROCKETT,

Secretary.

The report of the Obituary Committee as presented by the chairman, Mr. H. A. Slayton, was read in his absence by the acting secretary. It was voted that this report also be approved and placed on file.

REPORT OF THE OBITUARY COMMITTEE

ERWIN M. MASSEY

was born in Irasburg, Vt., November 13, 1856, the son of John C. and Roslia M. Massey. When he was about 13 years of age the family moved to St. Johnsbury where most of his life was spent.

On December 31, 1886, he was married to Mrs. Emma Ganong Massey of Carmel, N. Y., and had four children. He was a member of the State Council, Jr. O. U. A. M., a charter member of the Rising Sun Council, No. 34, Jr. O. U. A. M., of North Danville, a member of the Barbara Frietchie Council, No. 2, Sons and Daughters of Liberty, of Lyndon. He became a member of the Sons of the American Revolution on June 7, 1915, by descent from John Massey, soldier. He died at his home in St. Johnsbury Center, March 1, 1923.

EDWARD ANSON FISK

was born in Waitsfield, Vt., February 1, 1842, the oldest son of Anson and Joanna (Barnard) Fisk.

Mr. Fisk was a member of Co. B, 13th Vermont Infantry, and one of the charter members of Ainsworth Post, G. A. R. He was a member of the Congregational Church, in which he held the office of deacon for fifty-nine years.

He was married in 1876 and leaves a wife and four children.

He became a member of the Sons of the American Revolution on February 11, 1907, by descent from Samuel Barnard, soldier and Perrin Bachelor, ensign. Most of his life was lived in Waitsfield, but about 1921 he moved to Royalton, where he died October 13, 1925.

CARROLL SMALLEY PAGE

was born at Westfield, Vt., January 10, 1843, the son of Russell S. and Malvina (Smalley) Page. He was educated at the common schools and at Norwich University from which he received the degree of Doctor of Laws.

In 1855, at the age of twelve, he began the business of a dealer in raw calfskins, which developed until he had connections all over the world. He was founder of the Lamoille County Savings Bank and Trust Company at Hyde Park, and president from its inception; he was also the largest stockholder in the Swanton Savings Bank and Trust Company at Swanton.

In 1869 he was elected to the House of Representatives at Montpelier; in 1872 he was made a member of the Republican State Committee, serving as secretary, treasurer and chairman until 1888; in 1874 he was elected to the State Senate; in 1880 a delegate to the Republican National Convention at Chicago; from 1884 to 1888 he was Inspector of Finance, thereby having direct supervision of the savings banks of Vermont; from 1890-1892 he held the office of Governor. He was elected to the United States Senate in 1908 and held that office until he retired in March, 1923.

He was married April 11, 1865, to Ellen F. Patch, and had two sons and one daughter.

He became a member of the Sons of the American Revolution on October 23, 1890, by descent from Jedediah Hyde, captain. He died at his home in Hyde Park, December 3, 1925. The following message was received by his daughter from President Coolidge:

"Executive Mansion, Washington, D. C., December 4, 1925.

As a member of the Senate from my native State for fifteen years, his career in Washington was always a matter of special interest to me, but it was not until my association with him in the Senate that I came to full realization of the value of his service in the naval affairs, agriculture and other committees. The fifty years of public service which Senator Page gave to Vermont and to the nation should prove an example and an inspiration.—Calvin Coolidge."

President Charles A. Plumley then appointed a committee consisting of Guy W. Bailey and Dr. James Hamilton to retire and bring in later nominations for officers of the Society for the year ensuing. This committee after consultation returned and presented the following list of nominees to serve as officers for the year 1926.

President—Dorman B. E. Kent, Montpelier.

Vice-President—Mortimer R. Proctor.

Secretary and Historian—Walter H. Crockett, Burlington.

Treasurer—Clarence L. Smith, Burlington.

Registrar—Harry S. Howard, Burlington.

Chaplain—Rev. Isaac C. Smart, D. D., Burlington.

Auditing Committee—C. W. Brownell, Burlington; W. B. Howe, Burlington; Clement E. Cook, Woodstock.

Obituary Committee—H. A. Slayton, Morrisville; M. L. Powell, Burlington; F. D. Dewey, Montpelier.

Committee on Historic Memorials—Byron N. Clark, Burlington; Harry S. Howard, Burlington; Walter H. Crockett, Burlington.

Board of Managers—Arthur G. Eaton, Montpelier; Julius A. Willcox, Rutland; Byron N. Clark, Burlington; James F. Dewey, Quechee; Willard B. Howe, Burlington; James M. Hamilton, Rutland; John O. Baxendale, Burlington.

It was voted that the Secretary cast one ballot for the nominees. This ballot was duly cast and the President declared that the list of officers as given above were duly elected to serve until the next annual meeting.

It was voted that a special committee be appointed by the incoming president to cooperate with the Society of Colonial Wars, the Daughters of the American Revolution and other patriotic societies, in the observance of the 150th anniversary of the American Revolution which occurs during the year 1926. Mr. Kent stated that he would appoint this committee at a little later date.

H. S. Howard reported briefly for the Committee on Historic Memorials, mentioning the fact that the committee inspected several sites and several memorials that had already been erected.

President Plumley then asked Guy W. Bailey to install the incoming President, Mr. Dorman B. E. Kent, of Montpelier, and this was done.

No further business appearing the meeting adjourned at 3 P. M.

Attest:

JOHN O. BAXENDALE,

Secretary, pro tem.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE ANNUAL MEETING, 1927

The annual meeting of the Vermont Society, Sons of the American Revolution, was held in the rooms of the Vermont Historical Society, at Montpelier, Wednesday afternoon, February 23, at 2.30 o'clock, President Dorman B. E. Kent, presiding. Members present included Dorman B. E. Kent, Judge Frank L. Fish, Fred L. Pease, Clarence L. Smith, C. W. Brownell, H. A. Slayton, H. S. Howard, Dr. J. M. Hamilton, W. G. Andrews, W. V. Farr, Dr. H. A. Elliot, O. J. Dodge, and W. H. Crockett.

The report of the Secretary was read by W. H. Crockett, accepted and placed on file.

SECRETARY'S REPORT

I have the honor to submit herewith my annual report as Secretary for the year 1926-1927.

Since the last annual meeting the following new members have been received: Dr. Henry Augustus Elliot of Barnet; Herbert Wheaton Congdon of Arlington; John Abner Forbes of Essex Junction; James Borden Estee of Montpelier.

Since the last annual meeting the following members have been reinstated: Oliver S. Glisson of Long Branch, N. J.; John M. Safford of Springfield.

Since the last annual meeting the following members have withdrawn from the Society: Walter E. Jones of Waitsfield; George H. Perkins of Burlington.

Since the last annual meeting reports of the death of the following members have been received: Col. F. L. Eaton of Sioux City, Iowa; George E. Stebbins of Sheldon; Rev. George L. Story of North Hero; Dr. W. Seward Webb of Shelburne.

During the Sesqui-Centennial year members of our Society should aid in every possible way to make the various celebrations a success. Particular attention should be given to the marking of graves of Revolutionary soldiers. Our marking of historic spots should continue, as it is one of the practical methods of service open to the organization.

Respectfully submitted,

WALTER H. CROCKETT,

Secretary.

The report of the Treasurer, Clarence L. Smith, was read and accepted.

TREASURER'S REPORT

Burlington, Vt., February 23, 1927.

Mr. President and Gentlemen of the Vermont Society, Sons of the American Revolution:

Your Treasurer would submit the following report for the year ending February 23, 1927.

GENERAL FUND

RECEIPTS

Balance on hand at last meeting, March 3, 1926.....	\$ 824.80
Initiation fees and dues to Vermont Society.....	457.00
Initiation fees to National Society.....	20.00
Supplementals to National Society.....	9.00
Sale of S. A. R. buttons.....	3.50
Engrossing extra ancestors' names on certificate.....	2.00
	<hr/>
	\$1,316.30

DISBURSEMENTS

National Society for annual dues.....	\$ 177.00
National Society for supplementals.....	9.00
National Society for initiation fees.....	20.00
Annin & Co., S. A. R. buttons.....	2.51
Free Press Association, printing, etc.....	28.49
Salary of Registrar (\$10), Secretary (\$25), Treasurer (\$25), and Chairman of Obituary Committee (\$20).....	80.00
Postage	15.00
Cash book40
National Society engrossing extra names of ancestors on certificate of P. H. Ballou.....	2.00
100 supplemental blanks.....	2.90
Balance in treasury.....	979.00
	<hr/>
	\$1,316.30

HISTORICAL MEMORIAL FUND

RECEIPTS

Balance from last year (including French Government Bond \$500.00)	\$ 851.24
Interest on deposit in Burlington Trust Co.....	12.67
Proceeds from sale French Bond.....	509.85
Interest on same.....	18.75
	<hr/>
	\$1,392.51

DISBURSEMENTS

Rutland Railroad Co., rent of location for Arlington monument.\$	1.00
Expense in connection with Fort Defiance tablet at Barnard..	266.92
Expense in connection with marker at North Hero, Vt.....	193.42
Sale of French Bond counted as cash in amount brought for- ward from last year.....	500.00
Stamps required French Bond.....	1.00
Balance in treasury.....	430.17
	<hr/>
	\$1,392.51

Respectfully submitted,

CLARENCE L. SMITH,

Treasurer.

The report of the Auditors was read by C. W. Brownell, accepted and placed on file. The report of the Registrar was given verbally by Harry S. Howard. The report of the Obituary Committee was read by H. A. Slayton, accepted and placed on file.

REPORT OF THE OBITUARY COMMITTEE

FRED LAURINE EATON

son of Arthur G. and Ellen (Chase) Eaton, was born at Calais, Vt., July 10, 1859. He was educated in the public schools of Montpelier and from 1877 to 1894 was connected with the First National Banks of Montpelier and Barre. In 1894 he removed to Sioux City, Iowa, where he was Secretary and Treasurer of the Sioux City Stock Yards

Co. for several years, and then became president and general manager. He was also president of the Sioux City Terminal Railroad Co., Iowa Rendering Co., and Hawkeye Land Co.; vice-president of the Live Stock National Bank and of the General Manufacturing Co., and secretary and treasurer of the North River Bridge Co.

On October 15, 1884, he was married to Lillian Gale, of Barre, Vt. He was a member of the Unitarian Church and of many clubs and organizations. He became a member of the Sons of the American Revolution by right of descent from Daniel Eaton, sergeant, on October 14, 1890. He died July 20, 1925.

GEORGE E. STEBBINS

son of Ralph and Lucy (Chamberlain) Stebbins, was born in Canada, July 23, 1848, but spent most of his life in the town of Sheldon. In 1888 he was elected to the State Legislature; in 1914 he was County Senator; he served on his town board of selectmen for twenty-five years, and for many years was justice of the peace. He was a director on the Franklin County Fair Association, and of the Sheldon Electric Light Company. He was a Mason and a member of the Congregational Church.

He was married to Charlotte Hulburt, and had one son and one daughter. He became a member of the Vermont Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, on April 18, 1915, by descent from Ebenezer Stebbins, sergeant.

He died at his home in Sheldon, January 23, 1926.

GEORGE L. STORY

was born at Milton, Vt., March 30, 1853, the son of Aaron B. and Melissa (Curtis) Story. He was educated for the ministry and in 1882 entered the Vermont Conference of the Methodist Church. For two years he was secretary of the Vermont Conference and for five years field agent and secretary of the Vermont Sunday School Association. In 1907 he retired from active work on account of ill health.

He was married in 1876 to Marsaline D. White and had two sons and three daughters.

He became a member of the Sons of the American Revolution on April 18, 1914, by descent from Francis Story, soldier. He died at North Hero, September 23, 1926.

WILLIAM SEWARD WEBB

was born in New York City, January 31, 1851, the son of Gen. James W. and Laura (Cram) Webb. He attended Col. Churchill's Military School at Ossining, N. Y., 1864 to 1869; Columbia University, 1869-1871; studied medicine in Europe, 1871 and 1872, and was graduated from the New York College of Physicians and Surgeons in 1875.

For many years he was president of the Wagner Palace Car Co., and later a director in the Pullman Co. He was president of the Fulton Chain Railroad Co., the Fulton Navigation Co., Racquette Lake Railroad Co., and director in the Rutland Railroad Co., the St. Lawrence and Adirondack Railroad, Lake Shore and Michigan Southern, and Lake Champlain Transportation Co., a member of many clubs and of the Burlington Chamber of Commerce, and for many years a vestryman of Trinity Episcopal Church of Shelburne. As a citizen of Vermont he had served on the staff of Governor Smith, been a trustee of the University of Vermont, a director of the National Life Insurance Company, and Town Representative from Shelburne in 1896 and 1898.

He was married on December 20, 1881, to Lila Osgood Vanderbilt, daughter of William H. and Maria K. Vanderbilt, and had four children.

He became a member of the Vermont Society of the Sons of the American Revolution on April 2, 1889, he being No. 1 on the State roster, and an ex-president general. He died at his home in Shelburne, October 28, 1926.

CYRIL FIELD BROWN

born, January 10, 1854, at Burlington, Vt. Became a member of the Society on November 15, 1897, by descent from Archelaus Dean, soldier. He died in Dorchester, Mass., 1926.

(Letters to his last address have been returned unclaimed and the Committee have been unable to get any further information than is contained in the Society records.)

SIDNEY JOHNSON

was born at Newbury, Vt., August 15, 1840, the son of Haines and Phebe Johnson, on the farm where he spent nearly all of his life.

In November, 1870, he was married to Mary E. Ford of Lowell, Mass., and had four children. For many years he was deacon of the

Congregational Church. He became a member of the Sons of the American Revolution by descent from Thomas Johnson, a lieutenant-colonel, on August 16, 1893.

He died at the home of his son, Dr. Leonard Johnson, in Franconia, N. H., March 6, 1926.

HENRY STEPHEN BINGHAM

was born in Bennington, Vt., February 9, 1850, the son of Hiram and Adelaide (Rogers) Bingham. He was educated in the public schools of his native town and in 1870 formed a partnership with Henry F. Dewey for the manufacture of paper boxes, later engaging in the knit goods commission business. He held many town offices and in 1894 was elected Town Representative; in 1898 he was on the staff of Governor Smith with the rank of Colonel; a delegate to the Republican National Convention at Chicago in 1904, and for six years a member of the board of railroad commissioners.

He was married on January 2, 1870, to Fannie T. Loring, and had two children. He was a member of the various Masonic bodies, and of the Sons of the American Revolution by descent from Joshua Bingham and Jedediah Dewey. He died at the home of his daughter in Greenfield, Mass., August 23, 1924.

The report of the Committee on Historic Memorials was presented verbally by W. H. Crockett.

On motion of H. S. Howard it was voted that the Treasurer place the general fund of the Society at interest.

A Committee on Nominations was named, consisting of Messrs. Pease, Brownell and Elliot, which reported as follows:

President—Mortimer R. Proctor, of Proctor.

Vice-President—Dr. James M. Hamilton, of Rutland.

Secretary and Historian—Walter H. Crockett, of Burlington.

Treasurer—Clarence L. Smith, of Burlington.

Registrar—Harry S. Howard, of Burlington.

Chaplain—Rev. Isaac C. Smart, D. D., of Burlington.

Auditing Committee—C. W. Brownell, of Burlington; W. B. Howe, of Burlington; W. V. Farr, of Burlington.

Obituary Committee—H. A. Slayton, of Morrisville; M. L. Powell, of Burlington; F. D. Dewey, of Montpelier.

Committee on Historic Memorials—Byron N. Clark, of Burlington; Harry S. Howard, of Burlington; Walter H. Crockett, of Burlington.

Board of Managers—Arthur G. Eaton, of Montpelier; Julius A. Willcox, of Rutland; Byron N. Clark, of Burlington; James F. Dewey, of Quechee; Willard B. Howe, of Burlington; John O. Baxendale, of Burlington; Dr. Henry A. Elliot, of Barnet.

The report of the Nominating Committee was accepted, and upon motion the Secretary cast one ballot for the list as presented, and the officers nominated were declared elected.

On motion of Mr. Crockett, a vote of thanks was adopted for the use of the rooms of the Historical Society.

Adjournment was taken until evening.

EVENING SESSION

A public meeting was held at 8 P. M. in the hall of the House of Representatives, Secretary W. H. Crockett presiding.

A comprehensive and scholarly address on "The Stars and Stripes in Vermont in 1777" was delivered by Hon. John Spargo, of Bennington, president of the Vermont Historical Society.

On motion of Mr. Kent the thanks of the Society were extended to Mr. Spargo for his notable historical contribution, which established the fact that the battle of Bennington was the first field on which the Stars and Stripes were carried. The meeting then adjourned.

Attest:

WALTER H. CROCKETT,
Secretary.

MEETING—BOARD OF MANAGERS, JULY 22, 1927

A meeting of the Board of Managers of the Vermont Society, Sons of the American Revolution was held at 2 P. M. on the roof garden of the Hotel Vermont at Burlington. President Mortimer R. Proctor presided. Those present included President M. R. Proctor, Vice-President James M. Hamilton of Rutland, Treasurer Clarence L. Smith, Registrar Harry S. Howard, Secretary Walter H. Crockett and John O. Baxendale of Burlington.

The part to be taken by the Society in the Sesqui-Centennial exercises to be held at Bennington in August, was discussed, particularly the dedication of the marker to be erected by the Society at the spot where Colonel Baum, the British commander died. On a motion of Mr. Baxendale it was voted that the preparation of the program be left in the hands of the President and Secretary and that the Secretary send out post-card notices of the event to all members.

The subject of issuing a year book and roster was discussed and Treasurer Smith reported that there were sufficient funds in the treasury to warrant the publication of such a pamphlet. On a motion of Dr. Hamilton it was voted that such a book be issued and that the President, Secretary and Treasurer be appointed a Committee on Publication.

On a motion of Mr. Baxendale it was voted that the Treasurer send a letter to all members whose dues were in arrears more than two years notifying them that their names would be dropped from the membership roll unless their dues were paid by September 1. The matter of securing new members was discussed at length. The appeal for funds for national headquarters for the Society was considered but no action was taken. On a motion by Mr. Crockett the meeting was adjourned.

Attest:

WALTER H. CROCKETT,
Secretary.

In accordance with decision of the Board of Managers, the following members were dropped September 1 from the roster of the Vermont Society, Sons of the American Revolution:

James Wesley Batchelder, East Burke, Vt.
Leroy N. Babbitt, 30 E. 42nd St., New York City.
Karl S. Brong, 87 Main St., Lockport, N. Y.
Col. Edward Hatch, New York City.
Israel G. Sprague, White River Junction, Vt.
Allen Jarvis Sprague, White River Junction, Vt.
Dr. W. T. Slayton, Morrisville, Vt.
C. H. Thompson, address unknown.



MARKER AT HARTFORD ERECTED IN MEMORY OF
PHINEAS PARKHURST

THE HARTFORD DEDICATION

A tablet was dedicated near the site of the Tilden Tavern in Hartford, October 16, 1920, President Guy W. Bailey presiding. The memorial was unveiled by Miss Harriet I. Parkhurst, of Concord, N. H., great-great-grand daughter of Phineas Parkhurst. The memorial was accepted by George G. Nichols, First Selectman of Hartford. The historical address was delivered by Mrs. E. M. Lovejoy of South Royalton. A Poem, "The Doctor of Lebanon Passes," written by John C. Farrar of New York City, was read. The alarm gun fired by Stephen Tilden to warn the settlers and the gun used at the same time by Sheldon Newton were exhibited by descendants of the men named.

The tablet bears the following inscription :

THIS TABLET IS IN HONOR OF
PHINEAS PARKHURST
WHO, THOUGH WOUNDED, RODE FROM ROYALTON, VT.
TO WEST LEBANON, N. H., ON
OCTOBER 16, 1780
WARNING THE SETTLERS OF THE COMING OF
THE INDIANS
HE HALTED AT THE TILDEN TAVERN AND
STEPHEN TILDEN FIRED THE ALARM GUN

ERECTED BY THE
VERMONT SOCIETY SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION
1920

THE PEACHAM DEDICATION

A marker was dedicated at Peacham, in 1924, which was unveiled by Mrs. W. V. Blanchard, a descendant of Jonathan Elkins. The presentation was made by President Charles A. Plumley and it was accepted by Miss Sara A. Bailey of Peacham.

The address was delivered by Superintendent Waldo F. Glover of Sharon, Mass.

The marker bears the following inscription:

THIS TABLET
RECORDS THE FOLLOWING HISTORICAL SITES:
A SECTION OF THE HAZEN MILITARY ROAD, BUILT BY
GEN. JACOB BAILEY IN 1776
THE PEACHAM STOCKADE, WHICH WAS BUILT AROUND
THE BAILEY HOUSE IN 1780, WHICH STOOD IN THE FIELD
ABOUT TEN RODS TO THE EAST
THE HOUSE OF JONATHAN ELKINS, BUILT IN 1776, WHICH
STOOD ON THE OPPOSITE SIDE OF THE ROAD, ABOUT THIRTY-
TWO RODS TO THE SOUTH
THE ELKINS TAVERN, BUILT IN 1787, WHICH STANDS
ABOUT THIRTY-TWO RODS TO THE SOUTH

ERECTED BY
THE VERMONT SOCIETY
SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION
AND
THE PEACHAM HISTORICAL SOCIETY
1924



MARKER ERECTED AT PEACHAM



MARKER ON SITE OF FORT DEFIANCE, BARNARD

THE BARNARD DEDICATION

A marker was dedicated at Barnard, August 9, 1926, which was unveiled by Miss Mary Kimball, great-great-great granddaughter of Thomas Martin Wright, and by Miss Edith J. Spaulding, great-great-great granddaughter of Timothy Newton. The historical address was delivered by Rev. William M. Newton of Cotuit, Mass.

The marker bears the following inscription:

NEAR THIS SPOT STOOD

FORT DEFIANCE

BUILT AFTER THE BARNARD INDIAN RAID OF AUGUST 9, 1780, WHEN PRINCE HASKELL, TIMOTHY NEWTON, AND THOMAS MARTIN WRIGHT, ALL OF BARNARD, AND DAVID STONE, OF BETHEL, WERE CARRIED CAPTIVE TO CANADA.

THE FORT WAS BUILT AROUND AMOS BICKNELL'S LOG CABIN BY CAPT. BENJAMIN COX, OF BARNARD, AND HIS COMPANY OF MILITIA, BEING COMMENCED ON AUGUST 13, COMPLETED BEFORE SEPTEMBER 21, AND CHRISTENED ON NOVEMBER 2, 1780.

ERECTED BY

SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

1926

THE NORTH HERO DEDICATION

A tablet was dedicated at Camp Abnaki, North Hero, on October 10, 1926. Addresses were delivered by John A. Forbes of Essex Junction on "The Battle of Valcour" and by Byron N. Clark of Burlington on "The Story of Jonathan Elkins."

The inscription on the tablet reads as follows:

BETWEEN NORTH AND SOUTH HERO ISLANDS,
ON THE NIGHT OF OCTOBER 10, 1776,
THE EVE OF THE BATTLE OF VALCOUR,
THE BRITISH FLEET, COMMANDED BY CAPT. THOMAS
PRINGLE, ACCOMPANIED BY SIR GUY CARLETON, GOVERNOR-
GENERAL OF CANADA, LAY AT ANCHOR. THE FORCE CON-
SISTED OF 29 VESSELS, MOUNTING 89 GUNS, MANNED BY
697 PICKED SEAMEN, AS WELL AS SOLDIERS, ARTILLERY
MEN, AND SEVERAL HUNDRED INDIANS.

HERE AT THE NARROWS
IN JUNE, 1781,
JONATHAN ELKINS AND ABNER BARLOW,
CAPTURED AT PEACHAM, MARCH 7, AND ACTING AS GUIDES
TO A BRITISH RAID, LED BY CAPT. AMAZIAH PRICHARD,
WERE OVERTAKEN BY ANOTHER BRITISH OFFICER AND
TWELVE MEN. ELKINS WAS CARRIED TO QUEBEC, THENCE
TO PLYMOUTH, ENGLAND, WHERE HE WAS IMPRISONED
UNTIL JUNE, 1782.

ERECTED BY THE
VERMONT SOCIETY, SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION,
1926



MARKER AT NORTH HERO ON SITE OF BRITISH BLOCK HOUSE

The text of Mr. Forbes' address follows :

THE NAVAL BATTLE OF LAKE CHAMPLAIN,
OCTOBER 11 AND 13, 1776

*Members of the Vermont Society, Sons of the American Revolution,
and Friends:*

One hundred and fifty years ago this afternoon a fleet of British warships dropped anchor in this quiet bay. It was autumn then as now, and the glories of the dying year enhanced the beauty of the scene. Since that day this spot has changed but little in all that was essential to the scene. There are fertile fields, it is true, where stood the primeval forest, the occasional sounds of traffic for the calls of the ancient wood, the cabins of the white Abnakis for the tepees of the red Children of the Dawn, and the peaceful fisherman's boat or the pleasure yacht for the death-laden ships of battle. But if we lift our eyes to the lake, the hills, the clouds, we see what those sailors of long ago beheld, a scene whose loveliness delights our hearts as it did theirs.

"Slope capping slope the awakening east along,
Vermont's broad ranges show their emerald dye;
And still, their meadows opulent with song
And glad with grain, the Hero Islands lie.

"Across the water, as it breaks or broods,
In sunset purple, or in dawning gold,
Majestic from their airy altitudes
Mansfield and Whiteface signal as of old.

"Grandeur and beauty!—Here the twain combine,
Clothing the landscape with a varied veil;
And while before our eyes their splendors shine
Let the grave Muse of History tell her tale."

The year 1776 was in many respects the most significant of all the Revolutionary dates. The opposing forces were girding themselves for the struggle, which by this time both foresaw would test their powers to the limit. The Americans had come to the conclusion that independence was the only course open to them, and were preparing to spend blood and treasure for that patriotic object. The British, on their part, had learned at Ticonderoga, at Bunker Hill, at Dorchester Heights, and in the Canadian campaign that they had met

a foe worthy of their steel. All hope of reconciliation was now practically gone. The sword must decide the issue.

Early in the summer of 1776 it became evident to the American authorities that the Northern Army must abandon Canada. The daring campaign led by Montgomery and Arnold had resulted in defeat, disease, and death. General Sullivan was already retreating. The British would be certain to follow up the advantage they had gained, and would in all probability, advance with a superior force through Lake Champlain, in an effort to strike at the Hudson Valley, and perhaps attempt to join forces with Lord Howe, who, "with an olive branch in one hand and a sword in the other," would attempt to capture New York City, an attempt that was eventually successful in spite of all that Washington could do to prevent it. It was plain that the union of the two British armies must not be allowed to take place, else New England would be separated from the sister States, and ruin overtake the cause.

The Continental Congress saw the danger and took what steps it could to defend Lake Champlain. The walls of Ticonderoga were strengthened, and new fortification, called Fort Independence, was erected on a promontory on the Vermont shore opposite the famous old fortress. Crown Point was later reduced to a mere post of observation. The American Army, as it retreated from Canada, gathered at Ticonderoga and Independence. And a sorry enough army it was! What with fevers, small-pox, wounds, and vile rations, the sufferings that it endured the early part of that summer, deserve to rank with those of Washington's army at Valley Forge. Conditions were bettered later, however.

General Horatio Gates, an officer of sedentary habits who habitually absented himself from the field of action, but who always returned to reap the laurels that better men had won, was placed in command of the two forts; this to the righteous indignation of Arnold and Sullivan, who had borne the brunt of the Canadian campaign. When one contemplates Gates' record in this and subsequent years, one is led to regret that Washington did not leave him to finish with Braddock's other Red Coats near Fort Duquesne.

If the lake was to be defended, it was imperative that a fleet be constructed and manned for that purpose. Congress authorized the undertaking, and Benedict Arnold volunteered his services as ship-builder and commanding officer. A man better fitted for the task could not have been found, unless it were John Paul Jones himself.

Arnold was capable, versatile, energetic, courageous (some say fool-hardy), and a born leader of men. As the master of a West Indies trading vessel he had had valuable experience in seamanship. As a patriot he had accompanied Ethan Allen to the capture of Ticonderoga. As a military officer he had developed resourcefulness and grit in the Maine wilderness, and under the walls of Quebec. He was trusted by Washington and Schuyler, and was hated by Gates, all of which is to Arnold's credit. He was popular with the rank and file of the army. He was now just thirty-five years of age. Nothing in the outer world daunted Benedict Arnold, but within his own personality there were weaknesses which he did not conquer. He was governed by prejudices rather than by principles. He could not endure injustice to himself. Philip Schuyler and even the Pater Patriae himself suffered far more than did Arnold from the attacks of busybodies, but what they bore with godlike patience or threw off with philosophic disdain, he nursed within his bosom. The day was coming when he was to yield to his weakness, descend into the hell of treason, and leave his name, like that of Ephialtes, a hissing on the tongues of men.

But that time was yet four years distant, and as Arnold proceeded to the dock yards at the south end of Lake Champlain, he "still wished for nothing better than to be the servant of his country, if only he were allowed to serve her uncontrolled, and with rank and station which fairly represented his by no means extravagant opinion of his own value." He arrived at Skenesboro on July 22, and was disappointed to observe that only four gondolas out of the required twenty had been built. He at once sent scouts to the north end of the lake to learn what the British were doing by way of preparation. By the 24th Arnold had four galleys on the stocks. Twenty-seven carpenters were cutting timbers in the forest. A few days later one hundred other carpenters arrived from Pennsylvania and Massachusetts, and were promptly set to work upon the almost Herculean task of creating the first American navy, and that, too, from the trees then growing on the shores of Lake Champlain. The ships were taken, apparently as fast as they were completed, to Ticonderoga and Crown Point, to be equipped with sails, cordage, supplies, and of course cannon and ammunition, all of which had been brought with great labor from Albany. Arnold hastened the work so successfully that on August 6, General Gates wrote to John Hancock, the President of Congress, "In one week our fleet, I am told, will be in a condition to make sail down the lake. General Arnold proposes to post them so as

to command some narrow pass, opening into a broad part of the lake, either near the Split Rock or Isle-aux-Motte." Gates might have added that Arnold was distressed because he had but few seamen to man his ships. Practically all the men who had been raised for the fleet were inlanders who had no knowledge of navigation or of fighting on water, landlubbers in every sense of the word, according to the man who was expected to lead them to battle. Arnold, however, spared no pains to secure the best equipment possible. His letters of requisition, which went to every official, legislature, and council that could be expected to contribute to the expedition, contained requests for every conceivable need, except that of a chaplain, even asking for snowshoes to be used on an expedition into Canada the following winter, in case the American fleet was victorious. Not all he asked for was forthcoming, of course, but what he secured he organized and used with skill.

Perhaps it should be stated here that there is a difference of opinion among historians regarding the number of ships in the American fleet, and concerning the name of one of them, and also concerning the number of guns in their armaments. The names and numbers given here lay no claim to be exact, but probably are not far from the truth. When Arnold sailed north from Crown Point on August 24, his fleet consisted of the following:

Schooner, "Royal Savage," Captain Wynkoop,	12 guns, 50 men
Sloop, "Enterprise," Captain Dickson,	10 guns, 50 men
Schooner, "Revenge," Captain Seaman,	8 guns, 35 men
Schooner, "Liberty," Captain Primmer,	8 guns, 35 men
Gondola, "New Haven," Captain Mansfield,	3 guns, 45 men
Gondola, "Providence," Captain Simmons,	3 guns, 45 men
Gondola, "Boston," Captain Sumner,	3 guns, 45 men
Gondola, "Spitfire," Captain Ulmer,	3 guns, 45 men
Gondola, "Philadelphia," Captain Rue,	3 guns, 45 men
Gondola, "Connecticut," Captain Grant,	3 guns, 45 men
Gondola, "Jersey," Captain Grimes,	3 guns, 45 men
Galley, "Lee," Captain Davis,	6 guns, 50 men

To these were added later the three galleys,

"Washington," Captain Thacher,	8 guns
"Congress," Captain Arnold,	8 guns
"Trumbull," Captain Warner,	8 guns
and perhaps also the gondola, "New York,"	3 guns

At the time of the battle the "Liberty" was not with the fleet. According to E. S. Maclay's "History of the Navy," the American fleet consisted of 15 vessels, 88 guns, and 700 men. It is not easy to make

the names and figures listed above conform to the statement by Maclay, but the difference is relatively unimportant.

General Arnold chose the "Royal Savage" as his flagship.* On the night of the 25th of August the little fleet anchored near Willsboro Point, on the New York shore, but a severe wind compelled it to seek refuge in Button Mould Bay, in the town of Ferrisburg, Vermont. On September 3, Arnold reached Windmill Point, near the northern extremity of the lake. He placed his guard boats one-half mile farther down. Here a small scouting party of his men narrowly escaped being captured by Indians, in the service of the British. The cannon on the vessels were fired into the woods on the shore in hopes of frightening the savages. The echoes of this cannonade reached the ears of the soldiers at Crown Point, who supposed at first that a general engagement was on between the British and the Americans.

On September 8, Arnold dropped back and anchored in the strait between Isle La Motte and the New York mainland. From here he wrote to General Gates: "I intend first fair wind to come up as far as Isle Valcour, where is a good harbor, and where we shall have the advantage of attacking the enemy in the open lake, where the row galleys, as their motion is quick, will give us a great advantage over the enemy; and if they are too many for us we can retire. I beg that at least one hundred good seamen be sent as soon as possible. We have a wretched, motley crew; the marines, the refuse of every regiment, and the seamen few of them ever wet with salt water. We are upwards one hundred short your complement." Gates apparently did not exert himself to supply Arnold's needs. Perhaps it is not too much to think that he had no intention of doing so, being not altogether unwilling that his rival should suffer defeat and disgrace. Such an attitude was not beneath the commander of the northern army.

Fifteen days later on the 23rd of September, Arnold moved the fleet to Valcour Island, and anchored it in the narrow channel between the island and the New York shore. Valcour Island, which lies a short distance south of the city of Plattsburg, is about two miles long. The channel is about three quarters of a mile in width. Arnold located his fleet at the northern end of the channel. A few days later the "Congress," the "Trumbull," and the "Washington" arrived, welcome additions to the meagre forces. Brigadier-General Waterbury arrived at this time to assume the second place of command. The

*The flag he used consisted of thirteen stripes of alternate red and white, and a field containing the British Union Jack.

schooner "Liberty" was sent to Crown Point for supplies and for that reason was not present at the time of the battle. As we leave Arnold and his "wretched motley crew" let us look again at the instruments with which he had to work. Arnold was under no delusions. He realized perfectly how inferior his equipment was to that of the enemy. His ships were so ill constructed that they could make little headway except with the wind. They were mere "cockleshells" compared to those of the British. There was not a large supply of ammunition. The armaments were poorly arranged, there being pieces of large and small caliber on the same vessel. For instance, the "Washington" was armed with one 18-pounder, one 12-pounder, two 9-pounders, and six 4-pounders, which caused confusion in loading guns and detracted from the efficiency of the service. This was probably the best arrangement that could be made, and was not due to any lack of judgment on Arnold's part. What Arnold thought of his crew of about five hundred available men we already know. However, upon their courage he could depend, and some of their faults due to lack of discipline would be corrected by intensive training during the next few days. In the meantime Arnold was busy doing all that a good officer could to prepare his men and ships for the struggle. In leisure hours he nursed the old wound he had received at Quebec, and read Dr. Pierce's pamphlet, "Civil Liberty," which he had borrowed from a friend, who in turn had it from no less a person than Benjamin Franklin.

Let us now turn our attention to the preparations that the British were making at St. Johns. During the summer they had spared no pains to put on the lake an invincible force. Three of their ships had been built in England, taken to pieces so that they could be conveyed around the rapids in the Richelieu, and reassembled in the dock yards at St. Johns. Four hundred batteaux, for the transportation of troops, were hauled up the rapids at Chambly by the "amphibious Canadians, with an immense expenditure of toil and vociferous jabber." Fully 12,000 British troops were waiting to follow the fleet in the batteaux. When completed the British war fleet was composed as follows:

Ship, "Inflexible," Lieutenant Schwenk,	18 guns
Schooner, "Maria," Lieutenant Stark,	14 guns
Schooner, "Carleton," Lieutenant Dacres,	12 guns
Flat-bottomed rideau, "Thunderer," Lieutenant Scott,	14 guns
Gondola, "Loyal Consort," Lieutenant Longcroft,	7 guns
Twenty gunboats, each one gun,	20 guns
Four long boats, each one gun,	4 guns

Twenty-four long boats, carrying provisions, accompanied the fleet. There were, therefore, twenty-nine ships of battle and an armament of eighty-nine guns. The British fleet was superior to the American fleet in several respects. The vessels were better built and the "Inflexible," and the "Maria," and the "Carleton," which had been made in England, were so large that the American ships were "mere cockle-shells" compared with them. The cannon were of larger caliber and were arranged more efficiently. The ships were manned by six hundred and seventy experienced seamen from His Majesty's fleet then lying in the St. Lawrence. Besides these there were about two hundred Indians who accompanied the fleet in canoes.

Under the command of Captain Thomas Pringle, an able naval officer, the British squadron left St. Johns on October 4. Six days later, on the afternoon of October 10, exactly a century and a half ago, the fleet anchored here in the narrows between North Hero and South Hero Islands. No doubt this anchorage was chosen because it offered shelter from storms, and comparative seclusion from the sight of a passing enemy, as well as the opportunity of retreating, should such a move be necessary, through either the northern or southern entrance to the narrows.

The records do not state the exact spot where the vessels dropped their anchors, but we would like to believe that it was close to the Abnaki beach. It is not improbable that the Indians camped that night near the spot where the tablet now stands, to tell the generations of Abnaki campers yet to come, two stories of the "days that tried men's souls."

It is not unlikely that the end of that autumn day was like the glory that Whittier describes as

"Rivers of gold mist flowing down
From far celestial fountains,
The great sun flaming through the rift
Beyond the wall of mountains."

As the day darkened into night, and the stars came one by one to the "infinite meadows of heaven" Sir Guy Carleton might have been seen pacing the dim quarter deck of the flagship, the "Maria." He has been the moving spirit, the organizer of the expedition, and now he has come to watch the results of his efforts. He has wisely turned over the direction of operations to Captain Pringle, in whose ability he has confidence. Sir Guy Carleton is already a figure in history. He is fifty-two years of age, and has served king and country well.

He alone saved Quebec and compelled Arnold and Sullivan to retire from Canada. "He brought Canada through one of the most critical epochs of her history, and there is every reason to believe that he would have saved the honor of England and the reputation of her generals, had he rather than Burgoyne and Howe been entrusted with the direction of her armies in North America." So writes Sir John Bourinot, who adds that he was one of the ablest governors who ever presided over the public affairs of any colony. He is a stern but humane officer who always abides by the letter of his instructions. As Governor-General of Quebec he will soon earn the respect and gratitude of the French in that conquered province, and before his death he will have given more than forty years of honest service to Canada. In old age he will be raised to the peerage as Baron Dorchester. Such is the man who slept that night in Abnaki harbor.

Two other members of the British expedition deserve a word of introduction, both because of the parts that they are to play in tomorrow's battle, and because of the illustrious careers that lie before them. Edward Pellew, a young midshipman, the future Lord Exmouth, is here on board the "Carleton." He is looking forward eagerly to the morning. He has yet to see his first battle. In the years that lie ahead he will win renown as a famous admiral of the English navy, and his name will always be associated with his victory at Algiers.

With him in command of the "Carleton," is Lieutenant Dacres, who some day will also become an admiral. His son will be remembered as the commander of the ill-fated "Guerriere," which was so badly beaten by the American frigate "Constitution" in the War of 1812.

The next day was Friday, October 11, 1776. Early in the morning the British fleet sailed out through the south entrance of the narrows, and, aided by a strong north wind, proceeded southward along the west shore of South Hero Island. No sign of the Americans was found, due to the fact that the trees on Valcour hid the masts of the American fleet, that lay on the west side of the island from the sight of the English as they passed by the east side. The British had gone considerable distance beyond and south of Valcour before they discovered Arnold lying snugly anchored in the narrow channel. It was necessary for Pringle to turn about and come back against the wind in order to reach his enemy, who remained quietly waiting his approach.

General Waterbury advised Arnold to sail out to meet the British, but this he wisely declined to do, feeling that the narrowness of the

channel gave him an advantage when dealing with a superior force. In the meantime the Indians landed on the Island and on the New York mainland, and proceeded to annoy the Americans by irregular rifle fire from the shelter of the forests. They, however, did but little damage, for their marksmanship was poor, as was usual with Indians. Occasionally Arnold directed a few shots towards them in the course of the battle, but for the most part they were not worth paying much attention to. As a protection against rifle fire Arnold had already erected rude barricades of faggots on his decks.

The wind was so strong that Captain Pringle, much to his disgust, was not able to bring his heavier ships into action immediately. His twenty gunboats, which were equipped with oars, were therefore ordered forward to take up a position somewhat in advance of the rest of the fleet. Fortunately for the Americans the great "Inflexible," a ship powerful enough to have swept most of Arnold's "cockleshells" from the lake at once, did not get into action until late in the afternoon, and perhaps took little or no part in the day's battle. Sir Guy was distressed at the circumstances which prevented a speedy victory; but he had other and greater reasons for distress before he saw the last of Benedict Arnold.

By half-past twelve the battle was in full swing. Somewhat earlier in the engagement the "Royal Savage," Arnold's flagship, due to the mismanagement of her unskilled crew, ran aground on the Island near the south end. All her men escaped, but later the British boarded her and set her on fire. Arnold lost all his papers and personal belongings. The loss of the "Royal Savage" deprived Arnold of his only ship that was at all in a class with the large British vessels. Arnold transferred his flag to the "Congress" which was "really nothing but a large rowing galley with sails."

The "Carleton" was the first of the heavier British ships to get near enough to take part in the battle. As soon as she came within range, the Americans directed their hottest fire against her. She was anchored with a spring in her cable. A shot cut the spring away, and immediately the "Carleton" swung about so that she was bow on to the Americans, and in imminent danger of being raked. In a moment a youthful figure sprang out upon the bowsprit and put the jib over. It was Edward Pellew, the future admiral. One of the artillery boats took the "Carleton" in tow. Almost immediately a well-aimed shot snipped the tow-rope. When ordered to pick up the rope, all the sailors hesitated, for it was a deed likely to cost a man

his life. So again Pellew exposed his person and again his ship was extricated from peril. Shortly before this happened, Lieutenant Dacres had been knocked senseless by a ball, and would have been thrown overboard as dead had not Pellew interfered. The second officer lost an arm, and the command of the "Carleton" devolved upon the lad Pellew, who conducted himself with such gallantry throughout the entire engagement that he received a commission as lieutenant, and also letters of praise from Lord Howe and Lord Sandwich, the head of the Admiralty.

All that afternoon the "noise of battle rolled among the mountains." The Americans fought bravely and well. It would appear that Arnold's intensive training had not been in vain, for aside from the loss of the "Royal Savage," no other serious blunder is recorded, and there is every reason to believe that the men emulated the courage of their commander. On board the "Congress" the action was intense. With his own hands Arnold aimed and fired every cannon, passing from one to another as rapidly as the gun crews could load their pieces, and by voice and example encouraged and cheered his men. The two fleets lay anchored within musket shot of each other, and of course the destruction was severe. Once a terrific crash sounded above the thunder of the cannon. One of the British artillery boats had blown up with the loss of many men. Another such boat was sunk. The complete story of that struggle will never be known, for "many a noble deed and many a base" went unnoticed in the smoke of battle. It is enough for us Americans to know that our men of long ago conducted themselves in a way we may be proud of.

At five o'clock the British withdrew to a greater distance, but continued a steady fire until sunset. Then both sides counted the cost and found that it was considerable. The Americans had lost sixty killed and wounded. Their fleet was sadly riddled. The "Philadelphia" was in such bad shape that she sank one hour later. The "Washington" had received several shots through her hull. Her mainmast was tottering and her sails were in tatters. General Waterbury, who had fought her gallantly, was the only officer on board who had escaped death or wounds. The "Congress," Arnold's flagship, had been hulled twelve times. A like condition prevailed throughout the fleet.

As for the British, they had no cause to boast of the day. Their ships were also battered, and their loss in dead and wounded, must have been but little smaller than that of the Americans, perhaps equally as large, for it is not known how many lives were lost when

the artillery boat blew up. On board the "Carleton" eight men were killed and six wounded.

When darkness fell Arnold called a council of officers. He realized that his position was desperate. Another hour or two of fighting would exhaust his ammunition, and it was doubtful if his ships could stay afloat that long, if the battle should rage as fiercely as it had that afternoon. To remain till morning was to surrender or to die. Was escape possible? Arnold thought so. To retreat around the north end of the island and down the eastern side was the natural thing to do; but the wind was apparently still in the north and it would be folly to attempt such a move with ships, which even at their best could make little headway against the wind. But it happened that when the sun went down a thick mist rose from the surface of the lake, a veritable godsend to the perplexed commander. His plans were made at once. He would creep past the enemy ships and slip away to the south where lay Crown Point and safety.

Captain Pringle had placed his ships at intervals across the southern end of the channel, apparently for the purpose of defeating the very plan that Arnold intended to carry out. The "Carleton" lay at the right of the line, a little south of Garden Island (which is six hundred yards south of Valcour Island), the "Maria" on the left near the main land, the "Loyal Consort" and the "Inflexible" between them. The gunboats were anchored near and among the other vessels. A little later after the gunboats were supplied with ammunition, they were ordered to anchor under cover of Garden Island. A passage along the west shore was thus left unguarded.

It seems strange that a sharper watch was not kept on board King George's fleet that night, but perhaps Carleton, like another overconfident British officer, hoped "to bag the old fox in the morning." It seems strange, too, that such a movement as Arnold contemplated was able to escape the proverbial vigilance of the Indians. But such was the case.

At seven o'clock, when complete darkness shrouded the lake, the galley "Trumbull" slipped past the left of the British line, passing close to the "Maria" on board of which Sir Guy and Captain Pringle were doubtless planning for victory on the morrow. A carefully masked lantern on the stern of the "Trumbull" served as a guide to the "Enterprise" and the "Lee" and the gondolas which followed her like ghosts. The "Washington" in charge of General Waterbury, and the "Congress" with Arnold on board, brought up the rear. By ten

o'clock all the vessels had escaped and were on their way southward. This masterly retreat speaks well for the commander's ability and for the discipline of the men. That they were not able to reach safety was no fault of theirs. At sunrise, or thereabouts, Arnold was compelled to lay up for much needed repairs near Schuyler Island, nine miles south of Valcour. He found that two of the gondolas were in such bad condition that it was necessary to sink them. He repaired the worst leaks in the other vessels, and started south again. This was about noon on Saturday, October 12.

Let us now return to the British whom we left Friday evening slumbering not wisely but too well in the south entrance to Valcour channel. When the "rosy finger-tipped dawn appeared" the surprise of His Majesty's loyal sailors was only equalled by their anger. The quarry had slipped from their very grasp. Sir Guy was in a towering rage. Immediately every effort was made to retrieve what they had lost. But, due to the providential fog which apparently continued all that day, the British scouts did not find the American fleet until sundown, when they sighted it creeping along against a south wind which impeded its progress. It is likely that the same wind prevented the British ships from taking a more active part in the pursuit. No attempt was made that night to overtake the Americans, and the British returned to their old anchorage at Valcour.

The next morning, Sunday, the 13th of October, Carleton set out under full sail, determined that his enemy should not again escape him. It was at this time that one of the British ships, deceived by the mist, wasted many shots in a vain attempt to sink a huge rock that projected out of the water not far from Providence Island, near the southwestern extremity of Grand Isle. This rock has since borne the significant name of "Carleton's Prize."

In the meantime the American squadron was making very slow progress. A south wind hindered them as they followed the western shore of the lake, while a brisk north breeze was sweeping down the center of the lake, aiding the British ships as they came on under full sail in pursuit of their crippled foes. The fog was dispelled by the wind. Arnold, looking back, saw that it would not be possible to escape another conflict. He was not far from Split Rock when the "Inflexible" and the "Maria" arrived within cannon range. They soon overtook the "Washington" which was the most damaged of the American ships, and after a few shots, General Waterbury was compelled to surrender. Arnold signalled his stronger vessels to make

all the speed they could toward Crown Point, while he boldly swung the "Congress" across the course of the "Inflexible" and courted her attention. This she was not slow in granting him. Somewhat later the "Lee" ran ashore on the west side of the lake and there blew up. It was probably about this time that the "Jersey" was obliged to strike her colors.

The "Inflexible" and two of the British schooners bore down upon the "Congress," which had dared to stand in their way. The three British ships had at least forty cannon to bring to bear upon Arnold's already shattered boat. A few minutes later four of the American gondolas became involved. The "Congress" was of course the center of the enemy's fire, and at one time seven British ships were pouring shot into her. The wonder is that she remained afloat. Arnold was everywhere, alert and resourceful.

As the struggling, fighting vessels drifted slowly up the lake, the spectacle must have been an unusual one for even this lake of war-like memories. One wonders if the spirits of Montcalm and Frontenac did not hover near, enjoying the mutual destruction which their ancient enemies hurled at each other under the cliffs of Split Rock Mountain.

Captain Pringle says that this action commenced at noon and lasted two hours; Arnold, that it continued "about five glasses." It must have been about two o'clock, then, when Arnold determined on his last move. The "Congress" was by this time almost a sieve. "That she remained afloat at all was one of the wonders of naval history." Three more of her crew and one lieutenant were dead. It was now evident that the retreating ships would escape safely. Accordingly, Arnold directed his five little vessels toward the shore of Panton, on the Vermont side of the lake. We may well believe that the fighting continued every bit of the way. There is a little indentation, now known as Arnold's bay, where the water was too shallow to permit the British ships to follow the "Congress" and the gondolas. Here Arnold ran his ships ashore. Orders were quickly given. The wounded and the light arms were removed, and the torch was applied to the riddled hulls that had fought so long and well. It is said that one wounded lieutenant was forgotten in the confusion and was left to die when the powder magazine on his vessel blew up. Arnold was the last man to leave the fleet. We would like to think that as he jumped to the beach he turned to gaze again at the Flag of Liberty, still nailed to the mast, as it waved above the rolling smoke. At a moment such as this Benedict Arnold should have died.

Two hours later, the Indians, who had followed in canoes, swarmed upon the Panton beach, only to find the charred wrecks that still bade defiance to the foe. Arnold and his weary men escaped through the woods, and arrived at Crown Point on Monday morning, October 14. The "Enterprise," the galley "Trumbull," and one gondola had arrived there the day before. The schooner "Revenge" also made her escape, and can now be seen by visitors at Ticonderoga, drawn up on the land near the fortress. The Americans had lost ten vessels out of fifteen. Only two out the ten had been captured by the British.

The British proceeded to Crown Point, which the Americans had prudently evacuated. Carleton at once took possession, and laid his plans for moving on to Ticonderoga for the purpose of capturing that stronghold. It happened, however, that on Tuesday, October 15, a strong south wind commenced to blow, and made it impossible for the British fleet to sail up the narrow stretch of lake between the two forts. To make matters worse for the British, this wind continued for eight whole days, during which time Carleton was compelled to lie quiet at Crown Point. Truly, the stars in their courses fought against Sisera!

The eight days were precious to the Americans. They used the time to advantage in strengthening the fortifications of Ticonderoga, where Gates had twelve thousand troops under his command. British scouting parties and Indians were seen from time to time near the fort, and the Americans were constantly on the alert. On the 27th Carleton's forces were observed approaching, and were greeted with shots from the shore batteries. Apparently Carleton had been reinforced by regulars from the reserves of Canada. A half-hearted attempt was made to land troops near the fort, but no general assault was undertaken. Carleton was apparently convinced that Ticonderoga could not be carried by storm, and was unwilling to lay siege to the stronghold at that late season of the year. Accordingly, on the same day he withdrew his forces to Crown Point. Here he hastened the return to Canada. Early in November the soldiers and sailors of the king evacuated the post and were seen no more that year on Lake Champlain.

It should be said, to Carleton's credit, that he treated the American prisoners, including General Waterbury, with great kindness, and sent them to Ticonderoga on condition that they should not bear arms again till they should be exchanged.

An interesting incident that brought General Arnold and Edward

Pellew together is told by Osler, the biographer of the future Lord Exmouth. It is worth quoting here.

"On one occasion Arnold most narrowly escaped becoming a prisoner. Having ventured out upon the lake in a boat, he was followed and chased so closely by Mr. Pellew, he left his stock and buckle in the boat behind him." This was when the British fleet was lying in the lake between Ticonderoga and Crown Point. "The General, seeing that his men were panic struck when they found themselves chased, encouraged them to exertion by the assurance that the pursuers were not enemies, but only a boat endeavoring to outrow them. Pulling off his stock and seizing an oar, he urged them not to allow themselves to be beaten, and promised them a bottle of rum each if they gained the shore first." This they were able to do, but the escape was so narrow that Arnold left in the boat his stock and buckle which fell into the hands of the British.

The results of the Battle of Lake Champlain were far-reaching. The British felt that much was accomplished, although Carleton was criticized by some for not pushing his advantage that he had gained after defeating Arnold. He was wiser than his critics, for he knew that a campaign through the wilderness in the event that he had captured Ticonderoga, was entirely out of the question when winter was near at hand. He realized, better than Burgoyne did a year later, what risks would have to be undertaken by any invading force that should attempt to penetrate the Hudson River from Lake Champlain. He could have warned Burgoyne, and perhaps he did, of those men of the Green Mountains, whom Burgoyne found to be the "most active and most rebellious race on the continent who hung like a gathering cloud upon his left." In many respects the Battle of Lake Champlain resembled the British "victory" at Bunker Hill. There had been a great expenditure with no gain to show for it.

The results for the American cause were far-reaching. Captain Mahan, the well-known naval historian, has this to say regarding the battle we have been reviewing: "That the Americans were strong enough to impose the capitulation of Saratoga, was due to the invaluable year of delay, secured to them in 1776 by their little navy on Lake Champlain, created by the indomitable energy, and handled with the indomitable courage of the traitor, Benedict Arnold. That the war spread from America to Europe, from the English Channel to the Baltic, from the West Indies to the Mississippi, from the Bay of Biscay to the Mediterranean, and ultimately involved the French Peninsula

of Hindustan, is traceable through Saratoga, to the rude flotilla which in 1776 anticipated the enemy in the possession of Lake Champlain. * * * * *The little American navy was wiped out, but never had any force, big or small, lived to better purpose, or died more gloriously, for *it had saved the lake for that year.*" Is it too much to say that it saved the patriot cause?

Sir George Otto Trevelyan, a famous English historian reaches nearly the same conclusion when he says: "Carleton had unduly delayed his onward movement out of respect for the preparations which the Americans were making for his reception; and no English general after him would have consented to be hoodwinked unless it was clearly shown that those preparations were a reality and not a sham. Gunboats and galleys, in Arnold's view, were made to be expended just as much as cartridges; and any fate would be better for his ships than to skulk away from the British advance until they were hunted up against the shore like so many wild fowl in a decoy. For most assuredly, even at this late season of the year, Carleton would not have halted short of Albany, or New York itself, if the Americans, whether on lake or land, had made the ignominious confession that they were afraid of fighting."

A precious year, then, during which all things might be possible to those who loved the cause of freedom. This was the great result of the Battle of Lake Champlain. What mattered it that the blackened hulls of Arnold's ships lay beneath the ice that winter? What mattered it that men had given their lives, since they had not died in vain? Nothing mattered, neither ships, nor gold, nor blood, nor life itself—when spent for love of country.

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VERMONT AND THE STARS AND STRIPES IN 1777

An address delivered in the Hall of the House of Representatives, Montpelier, Vermont, under the Auspices of the Vermont Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, Wednesday Evening, February 23, 1927, by

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Among those forces which contribute to the stability and enduring greatness of commonwealths, and therefore to the pride and glory of citizenship, is that reverence for the heroic and righteous deeds of the past, and for the men and women who performed them, which inspires emulation and the self-consecration of the sons to the heroic and righteous ideals of the fathers. That is the essence of that genuine patriotism which binds the social structure. It is a spiritual force, an indwelling compulsion of the soul to achievements and conquests that are not material, but are the living witnesses of man's unflinching though faltering progress upward and Godward—

"Moving upward, working out the beast,
Letting the ape and tiger die."

That noble conception of patriotism is not the monopoly of any one element in our population of bewilderingly heterogeneous origins. Divergencies of racial and national origins and of religious faith and worship are consumed by the flames of patriotism. Yet it is true that organizations like the Sons of the American Revolution and the Daughters of the American Revolution are in a special sense the exemplars of that patriotism. It is implicit in their being. They are consecrated to its service. Therefore it is a great and distinguished honor to address this gathering under the auspices of the Vermont Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, particularly in this legislative chamber and at this time when we are celebrating with solemn pride our sesqui-centennial.

As we recall the splendid story of our beloved State, thrilling anew to the recital of the heroism of its founders and pioneers, may we be spiritually attuned to a perfect realization of the real value of such

celebrations. Beyond and above the intellectual gains resulting from historical discoveries and re-discoveries, transcending all emotional exaltation, there is the opportunity and the inspiration they bring for rededication to the ideals of the founders. I repeat here in your presence the noble prayer written fifty years ago by Bishop De Goesbriand: "God grant that the celebration of the forthcoming anniversaries may help to perpetuate and increase the patriotism of the sons of Vermont."

This year of our great sesqui-centennial anniversaries is notable also for the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of a great national event, the adoption of the Stars and Stripes as the emblem of American nationality. Surely that is an event worthy of commemoration by such a body as the Sons of the American Revolution, and I make no apology for addressing you on the theme of Vermont's association with the early history of that emblem. Proud as we are of the wise vision of the pioneers which led them to subordinate their narrower special interest to the cause of national independence, we cannot be indifferent to their eager and prompt adoption of the national emblem as their own, even when they were outside of the national union.

There are among us those who deride the idea of regarding the flag with reverence, just as they held in scorn the ancient virtue of patriotism. This they seek to justify as the logical implication of "liberalism" and "internationalism," words of great and noble lineage expressing generous and exalted ideals. In truth, they do not comprehend the words they use and have not in the least understood the ideals implicit in the words. Steeped in a crass materialism, unrelieved by any spiritual imagination or insight, they see in patriotism only a narrow loyalty that excludes the larger loyalty to all mankind, and in our homage to what they call "a mere bit of bunting" they see only a form of fetichism. The truth is, of course, that they are bondaged in mind and soul. They look only at the mud beneath and then deny the existence and beauty of the stars! If there is any one lesson taught by the history of civilization it is that true nationalism and true internationalism are interdependent and complementary forces. A petty and mean conception of nationalism expressed in arrogant and grasping policies, leads away from internationalism, but as surely a big and generous conception of nationalism expressed in policies of friendship and goodwill, leads to internationalism, to the solidarity of mankind and the cooperation of nations. Without well-founded nationalism there can be no internationalism except as the

vague vision of impotent dreamers. Ill will it be for mankind, fatal to its hopes of a fraternity of peoples, if ever the time should come when men forsake and discard the ancient virtue of patriotism.

The flag we reverence and honor is not a material thing in itself, but the symbol of great ideals and resolves that have inspired the most glowing chapters in our history. Just as for men and women of Christian faith the cross is the symbol of the greatest hope that has sustained mankind, and their reverence for the cross is not for the thing but for the faith and hope of which it is a symbol, so our reverence for the flag is not for the bright bunting with its stars and its stripes, but for the infinitely precious ideals of which it is the symbol. Historically in its origin the symbol of the dawning self-consciousness of nationality, experience of the sacrifices and disciplines of constitutional government have made it the symbol of the great ideals of freedom secured and bounded by law, of a people proudly accepting the "self-imposed compulsions to be free" without which there can be no liberty, and of a nation as generous in its goodwill to other nations as it is zealous in defense of its own right and honor. Should the time come when the Stars and Stripes as the symbol of those great virtues no longer commands the reverence and homage of her citizens, then this nation will soon pass from anarchy to oblivion.

It is a rather remarkable fact that although only a hundred and fifty years have passed since its adoption as the national emblem, much of the early history of the flag is as shrouded in obscurity as though it took place a full century earlier. Only the special students of its history have any adequate idea of the amazing labyrinth of myths, legends and fanciful inventions which must be penetrated in order to discover the few credible facts there are. Of course, everybody knows the story of Betsy Ross and the Stars and Stripes. We teach it to our children in the schools, yet there is not a reputable historian in America who gives it any credence whatever, or who doubts that it is a jumbled mixture of invention and misunderstanding. The story that in June, 1776, Betsy Ross made a Stars and Stripes flag from a pencil sketch made by Washington, and that she modified the design, at least to the extent of making the stars five pointed instead of six pointed as Washington desired, is no more authentic than the famous colored picture, representing Mistress Ross at work on the flag, familiar to most of us. Published in 1878, in the elaborate and fanciful booklet of Colonel Reigart, what purported to

be a portrait of Betsy Ross was in fact copied from the photograph of a Quaker lady then living (1878) in Lancaster, Pennsylvania.

The old story is full of romantic charm, and I can quite well understand the feeling of President Wilson, who, asked if he believed it, lifted both hands and exclaimed, "Would that it were true!" The legend doubtless rests upon a basis of fact: Betsy Ross is entitled to honorable remembrance. There is no reason to doubt the truth of the family tradition that Washington visited her in June, 1776. He was in Philadelphia at that time. Nor is there any reasonable doubt that she made a flag at Washington's request. That flag certainly was not the Stars and Stripes however, but the so-called "Cambridge Flag," otherwise known as the "Grand Union," the flag that Washington raised at Cambridge on January 2, 1776. Washington may well have drawn a pencil sketch for Mistress Ross to show her just how the crosses of St. George and St. Andrew were combined in the union and the arrangement of the thirteen red and white stripes. It could not have been the Stars and Stripes. Those who are familiar with historical studies will not find it difficult to understand how a combination of imperfect remembrances, romantic imagination and desire for family prestige combined, a century later, to change the real story and to embroider over the fabric of dim fact the colorful design of romance.

The resolution declaring the flag of the United States to be a flag consisting of thirteen alternating red and white stripes and thirteen white stars on a field of blue as canton was adopted by the Continental Congress on the fourteenth day of June, 1777. The most exhaustive and painstaking researches, embracing every known source of contemporary information, has failed to reveal even the remotest hint that prior to that time a flag of this type existed or had been designed. There is no reputable historian of our flag who believes that the Stars and Stripes came into use, or was known even, before that date. They are unanimous in rejecting all stories and traditions of any appearance of the Stars and Stripes at any time prior to the fourteenth of June, 1777. Not the slightest attention need be paid to the claim that was advanced over fifty years ago, by Mr. Haven of New Jersey, that Washington raised the Stars and Stripes at Assanpink, when he repulsed Cornwallis, on the second of January, 1777. In the argument which he advanced in support of his claim Mr. Haven said that this was "the first time that our national flag was used after the enactment concerning it by Congress." Since that en-

actment occurred six months *after* Assanpink no more need be said of the argument! Nor need we pay any heed to the fact that the Stars and Stripes flag appears in certain well-known paintings describing historical events prior to 1777. In Leutze's picture, "Washington Crossing the Delaware," which event took place on Christmas Day, 1776, the Stars and Stripes is shown. In Peale's portrait of Washington at the Battle of Trenton and Trumbull's picture of that same battle both show the Stars and Stripes, but in one the stars are arranged in a circle while in the other they are arranged in a square. We must make full allowance for the license of artists as well as of poets. Bacon's famous picture "The Boston Boys and General Gage" depicts as floating from the porch of the Province House a British flag which did not exist until 1801, a quarter of a century after the event depicted!

There has been much discussion and dispute as to when and where the Stars and Stripes flag was first displayed. Of all the claims to that honorable distinction that of Fort Schuyler, better known by its earlier name of "Fort Stanwix," has been most seriously regarded by historians and given greatest credence. Before I proceed to consider this claim, however, let me refer to two others, of earlier date, of special interest to Vermonters. The first is that an improvised Stars and Stripes flag was raised by Colonel Seth Warner's little force at the Battle of Hubbardton, July 7, 1777. There is not known to exist the slightest shred of evidence to support this claim. In *Hemenway's Vermont Gazetteer* there is an account of the Battle of Hubbardton, apparently written by the late Ezekiel St. John, which contains the story. The author in a footnote gives as his sole authority B. F. Winslow, of Pittsford, and cites no evidence of any kind. We are told that the flag was of "a rather primitive material, and made by the officers at Ticonderoga from their own clothes, one of them giving a coat for the blue field of the stars." Without any room for reasonable doubt this story can be classed among the numerous fictions and myths abounding in the early history of the flag. The account given of the manner of the making of the flag, including the gift of the blue coat by the officer, is quite obviously based on the Fort Schuyler story, as we shall presently see. Through the media of the imperfection of memory and understanding, the confused forms in which stories heard in childhood emerge in later years, the story originally told of Fort Schuyler somehow became associated with Hubbardton.

Such transpositions are common enough in traditions of this

sort. Not only is there the almost certain evidence of the confusion with Fort Schuyler, linked to an absolute lack of documentary or other contemporary evidence of any kind, but there is the practical certainty that there was not a single person in Fort Ticonderoga at the time of the evacuation, or in the Battle of Hubbardton, who knew that the flag resolution of the fourteenth of June had been passed. We must remember that although the resolution was adopted by the Congress on the fourteenth of June it was not officially published until the third of September. The fact of its adoption was published unofficially before that date, it is true, but not anything like early enough for it to have been known at Ticonderoga before the evacuation. The earliest newspaper account of the adoption of the resolution that has been discovered thus far appeared in the *Pennsylvania Evening Post*, on August 30, 1777. There must have been some earlier publication of the fact, however, for Dr. Thacher in his *Military Journal*, universally esteemed as an authentic and unusually accurate record, wrote on the third of August: "It appears by the papers that Congress resolved on the 14th of June last, that the flag of the thirteen United States be thirteen stripes, alternate red and white; that the Union be thirteen stars, white on a blue field."

Now, Dr. Thacher was then stationed at Albany. He was an alert man, in constant and close touch with all the sources of news, as his *Journal* proves. If the news of the adoption of the Stars and Stripes did not reach Albany until the beginning of August, and there was no newspaper published in Albany or beyond it at the time, how could the information have reached Fort Ticonderoga before the sixth of July? Clearly, it is impossible to believe anything of the sort.

Next we come to the story that the Stars and Stripes was raised at Fort Anne on the ninth of July, 1777. This story originally appeared in the *Journal* of Lieutenant William Digby, a British officer, belonging to the 53rd Regiment of British Grenadiers. Digby says that in the engagement at Fort Anne the Ninth Foot Regiment captured the American colors, "a flag of the United States, 13 stripes alternate red and white [with thirteen stars]*, in a blue field representing a new constellation." The colors captured by the British at Fort Anne were those of the Second New Hampshire Regiment, not resembling the Stars and Stripes in any way. Lieutenant Digby did

*The words in brackets appear to have been inserted by the Editor of the diary, James Phinney Baxter. It should be added, however, that they are clearly required to make sense of the paragraph.

not write his *Journal* until long after the events described by him, and there are numerous evidences that he relied on printed authorities. Even his entry concerning the flag was obviously made with the text of the flag resolution before him. Moreover, he does not claim that he was a witness of the event narrated. He wrote of it only from hearsay. It is true that the British captured American colors; so far his account is correct. He assumed that the colors captured must have been the Stars and Stripes, and in that we know he was mistaken. The colors returned to this country, prove that.

The story that John Paul Jones raised the Stars and Stripes for the first time at Portsmouth, on July 4, 1777, on the "Ranger," calls for passing attention. Jones was appointed to the command of the "Ranger" on the fourteenth of June, the same day that the flag resolution was adopted by Congress. He did not put to sea until the first of November following, however, and it is not probable that he raised his flag much before that time. There can be no doubt that the Stars and Stripes was regarded at first as belonging to the navy rather than to the land forces. It probably originated with the Marine Committee, and it is possible, and even probable, that Jones had a share in designing it. However that may be, there appears to be no reason to doubt that the flag he raised on the "Ranger" was the Stars and Stripes. There is, however, no good reason for believing that this took place until he was nearly ready to put to sea, which event occurred on the first of November, 1777.

We come now to the story of the alleged raising of the Stars and Stripes at Fort Schuyler, on the morning of the third of August, 1777. This story has been so generally accepted by historical writers that it needs must command serious attention. Briefly told, the story is as follows: In 1776 a new fort was created on the ruins of the old Fort Stanwix for the protection of the Mohawk Valley, and was named Fort Schuyler in honor of General Schuyler. For the purpose of checking, and if possible preventing, St. Leger's advance upon Albany, Washington ordered Colonel Peter Gansevoort, of the New York line, to the command of this unfinished and ill-provisioned fort, in April, 1777. In May Colonel Marinus Willett, then in charge of Fort Constitution, was ordered to join the garrison at Fort Schuyler with his regiment. Together Gansevoort and Willett prepared to place the fortress in as good a condition for defense as possible. By early July the scope of St. Leger's plans became evident, and a force of two hundred men from the Ninth Massachusetts Regiment under com-

mand of Lieutenant-Colonel Mellon was dispatched to assist the garrison.

Mellon's force arrived on the afternoon of the second of August, just ahead of an advance party of St. Leger's force which at once began investment of the fort. According to the story in its completest form, Mellon or some of his men brought the latest newspapers obtainable, in one or more of which the flag resolution adopted by Congress on the fourteenth of June was printed. Of course, the beleaguered garrison possessed no flag of the kind described in the resolution; in fact, it possessed no flag of any kind. Their attention directed to the subject by the newspaper item, the officers quite naturally felt a strong desire to hoist a flag above the fort, and as naturally desired it to be a flag made according to the recent resolve of Congress. So, in the language of Lossing, "Shirts were cut up to form the white stripes, bits of scarlet cloth were joined for the red, and the blue ground for the stars was composed of a cloth cloak belonging to Captain Abraham Swartwout, of Dutchess County, who was then in the fort." On the morning of August third this improvised flag was raised in defiance to the foe, and that was the first time that the Stars and Stripes was unfurled to the breeze.

That is the story. You will easily recognize in it the origin of the Hubbardton story to which I have already referred. I frankly confess that for long I implicitly believed the story. It seemed to be entirely probable in the first place, and to fit in with other known and undisputed facts. For example, Mellon's arrival by way of Albany on August second with the latest newspapers, in one or more of which the flag resolve was printed, fitted in with and confirmed Dr. Thacher's entry of August third concerning the printing of the resolution in the papers. Moreover, the story seemed to be well fortified by the evidence of contemporary witnesses of undoubted competence. It was not merely a local tradition, according to many writers. The story was supported by what purported to be, and appeared to be, the positive statements of witnesses whose word it would be foolish to question, of Colonel Marinus Willett, who wrote a "Narrative" recounting his experiences, of Lieutenant William Colbrath, who kept a "Journal" that has been published, and of Captain Abraham Swartwout of Colonel Gansevoort's regiment.

In the course of researches made in the effort to place in its exact relation the first use of the Stars and Stripes by the patriots of Vermont, I discovered to my surprise that the actual testimony of

these witnesses as contained in the standard texts uniformly referred to by historians did not prove that the Stars and Stripes was raised at Fort Schuyler, or even create a strong presumption in favor of the story. Indeed, the testimony of the most important witness of all, Colonel Willett, when fairly considered seemed to prove that the flag raised at Fort Schuyler was not the Stars and Stripes but the common Continental Flag of the period, the Grand Union or Cambridge Flag, as it is variously called. Nor can there be found a word in anything that either Colbrath or Swartwout wrote which even tends to strengthen the probability that the Stars and Stripes was unfurled above Fort Schuyler.

All three witnesses agree that a flag of some sort was raised at Fort Schuyler. Lieutenant Colbrath in his *Journal* simply records the fact that on the third of August, in the morning, "A Continental flag, made by the officers of Colonel Gansevoort's regiment, was hoisted and a cannon leveled at the enemy's camp was fired on the occasion." Colonel Willett's *Narrative*, in the printed version, on which until recently all historians have had to rely, gives more details. He notes the arrival of Mellon and his men, but says nothing of their bringing newspapers, or of any information concerning the action of Congress in adopting a new flag. He says that "The fort had never been supplied with a flag" and that "upon the arrival of the enemy" the necessity of having one was felt and "taxed the invention of the garrison a little"; that "a decent one was soon contrived." He tells us how it was made: "The white stripes were cut out of ammunition shirts; the blue out of the camlet cloak taken from the enemy at Peekskill; while the red stripes were made of different pieces of stuff procured from one another of the garrison." In another part of the *Narrative*, telling of the taking of the cloak from an enemy officer at Peekskill, he says: "A blue camlet cloak, taken here, served afterwards to make the blue stripes of the flag that was hoisted during the siege of Fort Stanwix." There is nowhere any mention of stars, but only of "red stripes," "white stripes" and "blue stripes." By no sort of rational process can these passages be said to indicate a flag containing thirteen white stars on a blue field. Captain Swartwout's testimony is confined to a single paragraph in a letter he wrote on August 29, 1778, to Colonel Gansevoort asking for "An Order for Eight Yards of Broad-Cloath, on the Commissary for Cloathing of this State, in lieu of my Blue Cloak, which was used for Coulours at Fort Schuyler."

In all this there is nothing to warrant the statement that the flag raised at Fort Schuyler was the Stars and Stripes. On the contrary, the testimony of Willett, which is the only testimony bearing at all on the pattern of the flag, suggests the Grand Union Flag. How is it possible to believe that Willett, who recorded so much, would have omitted all mention of receiving intelligence of the adoption of a new flag for the thirteen United States, all mention of stars, of the difficulty of making them and deciding how they should be arranged? Let me add here that as a matter of fact what Marinus Willett actually wrote leaves no room for rational doubt that the flag was the Grand Union. Willett's *Narrative* in its published form is not as its author wrote it. All historians of the flag have had to rely upon the printed version, published in 1831. They have not known of the existence of the original manuscript which is now in the Manuscript Division of the New York Public Library and was only discovered some three years ago among a lot of unclassified manuscript material. Credit for the discovery belongs to that distinguished historical scholar, Mr. Victor H. Paltsits. To him, also, belongs the credit of discovering how Colonel Willett's son in publishing his father's *Narrative* made important changes in it. Colonel Willett was thirty-seven years old at the time of the siege of Fort Schuyler. He was almost twice that age when he wrote his recollections of the event. He died at the age of ninety in 1830 and in the following year his son, William Marinus Willett, published his father's work as an act of filial devotion. Unfortunately he subjected the manuscript to such changes that the published work is only an adaptation of the original. Here is the account of the making and hoisting of the flag given in the original manuscript:

"The Fort had never been Supplied with a Flag. The importance of having one on the arrival of the Enemy had set our Injenuity to work, and a respectable one was formed. The white stripes where Cut out of Ammunition Shirts the blue strips out of the Cloak Formerly mentioned taken from the Enemy at Peekskill. The red stripes out of different pieces of Stuff Collected from sundry persons. The Flag was sufficiently large and a general Exhilaration of Spirits appeared on beholding it wave the Morning after the arrival of the Enemy."

It is quite clear that these words do not describe, or even suggest, a Stars and Stripes flag. If we assume that the use of the word "strips" in the case of the blue and the word "stripes" in connection with the red and the white is simply a case of misspelling, and that Willett meant blue stripes, then the flag he describes would seem to

have been composed of tri-colored stripes, red, white and blue. Perhaps, however, the different spelling was deliberate and not accidental. That is suggested at least by the fact that in the only other passage referring to the making of the flag, where he tells of the officer's cloak taken at Peekskill and the use made of it later, he used the same term, "blue strips." Well, what sort of a flag is indicated now? Certainly not a flag with white stars on a blue field. The account is compatible with the theory that the flag was the Grand Union with the combined crosses of St. George and St. Andrew in the canton; it is wholly irreconcilable with the theory that it was the Stars and Stripes.

I have already devoted too much of the limited time at our disposal to this subject to permit any further examination of the testimony of the only known contemporary records. I will only add that every historian of the flag, and every recognized authority upon its history, who has made a critical examination of the evidence has come to the conclusion that the testimony of Colonel Marinus Willett, Lieutenant William Colbrath and Captain Abraham Swartwout not only does not prove that the Stars and Stripes was hoisted over Fort Schuyler on the third of August, 1777, but establishes the fact that it was not. Such a distinguished authority on the flag as Commander Byron McCandless, who in his *Flag Book* published by the National Geographic Society asserted that an improvised Stars and Stripes flag waved over Fort Schuyler, and accepted the story as I have already told it, is today absolutely convinced that the story is a myth. And that is the conclusion of every other competent historical scholar who has examined the evidence. The claim that the Stars and Stripes was raised at Fort Schuyler will not stand impartial investigation.

Starting out with a full belief in the old story, when I found weak links in the chain of evidence I set myself to the task of searching for new and dependable evidence. What I found was an amazing fabric woven of hearsay, vague tradition, uncritical scholarship, misinformation, reckless assertion and artful misrepresentation. My experience in this respect is that of other students. With very genuine disappointment and regret, I find myself compelled to place the claim that the Stars and Stripes was raised at Fort Schuyler during the siege of August, 1777, among the discredited myths of American historical literature. I dare assert that there is not a historian of standing in America who will assert that he has examined the evidence

and believes that it supports the claim. In view of the fact that strenuous efforts have been, and are still being, made to have this legend stamped with the authority of the United States Government, some competent body like the American Historical Association should designate a jury of historical students of recognized eminence to pass upon the subject.

And now I come to the claim that the Stars and Stripes was used in the Battle of Bennington by the patriots of the little independent mountain republic of Vermont a few months after the Westminster declaration of independence, and little more than a month after the adoption of the Constitution at Windsor. To avoid possible misunderstanding, let me say at once that I do not claim that the first time that the Stars and Stripes was unfurled, whether in battle or otherwise, was on that memorable sixteenth of August when the militia forces of Vermont, New Hampshire and Massachusetts won that decisive victory which made the surrender of Burgoyne inevitable and the independence of America sure. What I am undertaking to prove, and not merely assert, is (1) that a flag with thirteen white stars on a blue field was carried in the actual conflict by Stark's forces in the Battle of Bennington; (2) that a flag consisting of thirteen stripes, white and red alternating, and thirteen white stars on a blue field, was raised above Stark's encampment that day; (3) that this was certainly the first time the Stars and Stripes waved in victory over an enemy force; (4) that there is no known existing evidence of an earlier use of the Stars and Stripes. To sustain these contentions I propose to submit such evidence as historians universally regard as being conclusive, and as might be submitted to a jury.

There has long been a tradition that the Stars and Stripes was raised by the Bennington patriots in the Battle of Bennington. There was no doubt of the truth of that tradition in the minds of those who arranged the great centennial celebration of the battle fifty years ago. Again and again they asserted the claim that such a flag was raised in that memorable battle, probably for the first time. One of the most careful of all the historians of the Battle of Bennington was H. W. Herrick. Writing in 1877, he gave this version of John Stark's famous rail-top speech: "Now, my men, yonder are the Hessians; they were bought for seven pounds ten pence a man. Are you worth more? Prove it. Tonight the American flag floats over yonder hill, or Molly Stark sleeps a widow." Herrick was an intimate friend of Stark's granddaughters, especially of Miss Abby Stark, and in preparing his

account he had their assistance and advice. Now, Miss Abby Stark, then in her seventy-second year, remembered her grandfather perfectly. She had lived with him all her life until his death, which took place when she was eighteen. She had nursed him during his last illness and was for years his constant companion.

I do not offer this as evidence of the fact, of course, but merely of the character of the hearsay testimony that went into the making of the tradition and led Charles S. Forbes, of St. Albans, in his semi-official account of the celebration of 1877, to say that "at Bennington * * * * the Stars and Stripes received its baptism of fire, and was carried to victory for the first time on land." Twenty years earlier, in 1857, one of the most scholarly of all the historians of the Burgoyne campaign, Alfred B. Street, in a paper read before the New York Historical Society on "The Battle of Saratoga," referring to the victory at Bennington, said that "Stark at dusk planted his flag in victory." Alfred B. Street was not only a distinguished historian of the Burgoyne campaign, he was also a brilliant ballader. His narrative poems of events in the Burgoyne campaign have never been equalled. For many years he was the State Librarian of New York. Born in 1811, he had talked with many Revolutionary soldiers and treasured their reminiscences. One of his grandfathers, if I am not mistaken, was present in the battles of Bennington and of Saratoga. In his fine ballad on the Battle of Bennington,—too little known by this generation!—he tells us:

Oft did my grandsire tell the strife,
Till the winter storm with the sounds grew rife.
The winds shrieked wild with the tones of fear;
The hail was the musketry smiting my ear.

The ballad represents the old man as telling the story of how the summons came to him to rush to the defense of his country against Burgoyne:

The household song of my wife sang free,
Blent with my baby boy's frolicsome glee.
All was contentment without alloy;
I blessed the dear God in my grateful joy.
What was the figure that just then broke
Out from the shade of a skirting oak?
Hurried his footsteps and wild his air,
Surely Hans Boorne was approaching there.
"Rouse thee, John Arnold!" he panted quick;
Swift were his gestures, his breath came thick—
Thick with his haste, and he sank below;

"Rouse thee, John Arnold! the foe! the foe!"
 We sat us down in the plummy brake,
 And he told how Burgoyne had come up the lake;
 Taken Old Ty, and with twofold might
 Won Hubbardton's desperate stand-up fight,
 And now was coming with bow and spear,
 To bring captivity far and near.

The old man then goes on to tell of the feelings that surged through his soul and of his resolve and response:

And I sprang to my feet with a ringing cry,
 "Hans Boorne, John Arnold will do or die!"
 I took down the king's arm, the rust I cleared,
 Till its barrel like silver smooth shining appeared;
 Left to my father the rifle, to slay
 The venison or panther chance prowling that way.
 Clasped to my bosom my boy and wife,
 Then pointed my way to the region of strife.
 Three days did I tramp by the moss on the bark;
 Three nights did my campfire jewel the dark.
 At last, as the morning was beaming, I won
 The beautiful meadows of Bennington.
 The little Walloomsac rippled along,
 Giving the wilderness song for song;
 Hasty tramplings of men were there;
 The flag of my country high streaming in air.

So much for the tradition of the flag at Bennington. As tradition it is interesting only; it possesses no value as evidence. Yet, if credible testimony and authentic evidence can be adducted in its support, the tradition itself is of value as the background against which to present that testimony and evidence. In proceeding to do this I shall first of all anticipate possible criticism and certain questioning by setting forth in full candor, and without reservation, the limitations of the evidence—the weak links in the chain of proof, if you will. There is no contemporary account of the Battle of Bennington in which reference is made to any sort of flag. Nor are there any official records in which any reference to a flag appears. The records of the Council of Safety are notoriously imperfect and fragmentary, as such records usually are. Moreover, the minutes covering the period from January, 1776, to August 15, 1777, are missing. Joseph Fay, Secretary to the Council of Safety, officially recorded the fact that the minutes for the missing period were kept by Ira Allen, in whose possession they were in March, 1778. Whether those minutes would throw any light on the subject of our present inquiry, could they be found, no one

knows. We can only be certain that if any official action was taken in the matter of the flag it would have been during the period for which the minutes are lacking. No newspaper was published in Vermont at the time. Finally, no diary or journal kept at the time, and now known, contains any reference to a flag. Of contemporary record, whether official or other, therefore, there is a complete lack.

And now let me present the other side; the evidence in the case. I have already spoken of Miss Abby Stark, granddaughter of the hero of Bennington. By special invitation of the local committee, Miss Stark attended the celebration at Bennington in August, 1877. She was accompanied by her sisters, Mrs. Charlotte Stark Campbell and Mrs. Gamble, by several nieces and nephews, great-grandchildren of the General, and by a kinsman, Joseph M. Rowell, who was related to General Stark by marriage and remembered him well. Miss Abby Stark, and I believe one sister and her children, resided at that time in General Stark's old home. Miss Abby and her sisters brought to Bennington for display many intimate and interesting relics, things which had belonged to their grandfather and to their grandmother, Molly Stark. There were John Stark's sword, his snuff box, his cuff links and his cane, for example, and Molly Stark's wedding dress. Most precious of all the relics, in their sight at least, was the remnant of an old flag which they said General Stark had cherished with particular affection, because it had been carried in the thick of the fight on the sixteenth of August, 1777.

The remnant of the flag consisted of little more than the canton. That was of blue silk "much faded and cracked, bearing the thirteen white stars painted on it." Almost all the rest of the flag had disappeared, but what was left showed that the body was either wholly green or green in part. All these relics were viewed by thousands of people at the time and are still remembered by some. None ever questioned the genuineness of the relics. Miss Abby Stark and her sister, Mrs. Gamble, were noted for their zeal and devotion in preserving relics of their grandfather. They were women of the highest character and of refinement and intelligence. Their conversation delighted President Hayes and Secretary Evarts. Miss Abby Stark said that she had heard from her grandfather's lips the story of the battle, not once, but many times, and that he held the flag in reverence and honor because it had been borne in the fight. Bearing in mind who and what she was, who shall deny her testimony? Upon what ground shall the authenticity of John Stark's sword, or Molly's wedding dress,

be admitted and that of the worn and tattered remnant of the old flag be questioned or denied? The reasoning that would impeach the genuineness of that remnant of the flag would empty every historical museum in America!

The size of the canton with its stars painted on showed that it was a standard, or regimental flag, such as it was customary to carry into battle. There is an old tradition of the Battle of Bennington that is interesting in connection with this point: it is that when the New Englanders were storming the enemy redoubt their color-bearer was struck down, and that the colors were at once seized by a mere lad, a fifer, and borne to the top. That young fifer was David Fay of Bennington, of honored memory. What was the significance of the green field of the old flag? We cannot answer that question with certitude, but I venture to hazard the suggestion that it may well have been the standard of the Green Mountain Rangers of Colonel Herrick's command.

Fourteen years after the remnant of the old flag was brought to Bennington in the manner I have related, it was brought a second time with much ceremony. In 1891, when the battle monument was dedicated, an official delegation appointed by the Governor of New Hampshire, headed by Ex-Governor Prescott and that eminent historian to whom we are indebted for so much of our knowledge of New Hampshire's part in the famous battle, G. C. Gilmore, brought the State portrait of General Stark and a number of relics, including the remnant of the old flag. In that delegation were several of Stark's great-grandchildren, including those who attended in 1877. The remnant of the old flag was again seen by thousands of people. It was described in the local press and referred to in the official report of the proceedings.

I submit that the evidence that a flag with thirteen white stars on a blue field was carried in the Battle of Bennington is uncontrovertible. There is the relic itself, and there is the testimony of the granddaughter who loved him so well, and who know him better than anybody else then living, that she had heard John Stark tell its story with his own lips; that she knew of the reverence in which he held it, and why. Did John Stark know? Does anybody believe that either he or Abby Stark lied? The relic might have been preserved for Bennington or, if not, for New Hampshire. It passed to another John Stark, however, a great-great-grandson of the General, and the last I heard of it was that it was in California. There is no scrap of

credible evidence of any kind that a flag with thirteen white stars on a blue field had ever been borne in any action, whether on land or sea, prior to the Battle of Bennington. New Hampshire and Vermont share between them that honorable distinction.

At the same time that the celebration was being held at Bennington in August, 1777, in commemoration of the centennial anniversary of the battle, there was displayed in front of a house on the corner of Center Avenue and Grand Street, Aurora, Illinois, a Stars and Stripes flag of unique design. A sign displayed at the same time bore the legend: "Carried at the Battle of Bennington, August 16, 1777." The owner of the house and of the flag was Philetus P. Fillmore, an honored and respected citizen of Aurora, a native of Middlebury, Vermont, whose home was remarkable for its great collection of relics pertaining to early Vermont. When I reflect upon the information concerning these which has come to me so many years too late, I find myself marvelling at the lack of energy and of foresight responsible for the passing of most of them into oblivion.

That old flag, however, happily still survives. In the absence of the flag itself, which you will have to come to Bennington to see when our historical museum is completed and opened, the picture I have had placed here tonight gives an excellent idea of it. Almost ten feet long and half as wide, it could not have been "carried" in actual battle. It might have been borne at the head of marching troops, but was more probably raised above an encampment. It is made throughout of hand-spun and hand-woven linen. The stitching is carefully and skillfully done. The stars and the figures are on both sides. It will be observed that the stripes are in the reverse of the usual order, being white and red alternating—which, by the way, is said by authorities on the subject to be the correct arrangement according to what is called the "science of heraldry." Not only by reason of the materials used, but also by its pattern, the old flag is itself a sufficient witness of its early Revolutionary origin.

The flag resolution of June 14, 1777, was vague in its terms. It did not prescribe the arrangement of the stars, the depth of the canton, or how many points the stars should have. So in the early attempts to make flags conforming to the resolution we find great divergence in these and other particulars. Here the stars are arranged in arch form and are seven-pointed, possibly suggested by the symbolism of masonry, to which so many of our pioneer patriots were devoted. You may remember that Seth Warner is traditionally credited

with having been the first to confer a Masonic degree in what now is the State of Vermont. Ira Allen was a Mason certainly, and Ethan probably. For reasons which I do not need to dwell upon here, I am inclined to credit the design of the flag to Ira Allen.

Let me give you now, in outline at least, the story of the old flag. In 1812, at the outbreak of the second war with Great Britain, Nathaniel Fillmore, at his home in Bennington, gave the flag to his nephew, Septa Fillmore, son of his brother Comfort. Nathaniel Fillmore was one of the most honored citizens of Bennington, universally respected and esteemed for his probity, his Christian character and his public spirit. He was the grandfather of Millard Fillmore, President of the United States. On giving the flag to his nephew, Septa, Nathaniel Fillmore said that it was used at the Battle of Bennington and after that event at the old Continental Storehouse. His reason for giving the flag to his nephew is easy to understand; war had just been declared against the old foe, England, and Septa Fillmore had volunteered for service. He was Colonel of a company stationed at Plattsburgh, his home being at Chazy, New York. What could be more natural than that the old patriot should give to his nephew the flag that had waved in triumph in the first war, to be raised once more against the same foe? At that time there were many people in Bennington who had full knowledge of the facts, many of them participants in the famous battle, but none who could speak with surer knowledge than Nathaniel Fillmore, nor any whose word counted for more.

At about the same time that Colonel Marinus Willett was writing his account of the flag that was raised at Fort Schuyler which has occasioned so much controversy, Nathaniel Fillmore, almost exactly the same age as Willett, was making this definite and indisputable contribution to our flag history. He handed down, not a vague description, but the actual flag which he claimed had been raised at the Battle of Bennington. Of his competence as a witness there can be no question. Before he settled in Bennington, in 1765, he had served in Canada in the war against the French and was severely wounded. In 1776 he served during the summer on the frontier, and in October of that year he was Second Lieutenant in Captain Elijah Dewey's Company, and marched with that Company to the relief of Gates at Ticonderoga. In June and July, 1777, he was in service at Mount Independence until the evacuation. As First Lieutenant he served with distinction at the Battle of Bennington. Later, with his Company he

was at Saratoga and was present at the surrender of Burgoyne. At various time thereafter he was in service guarding the Continental stores at Bennington. It was at the home of Nathaniel Fillmore and his wife, Hepzibah, that at the time of the Battle of Bennington the very young children and many of the aged men and women were concentrated, ready for instant and hurried removal into Berkshire County, Massachusetts, over the old mountain road, in the event of Stark's defeat. Such was the man who, coming naturally in possession of the flag, its logical custodian, gave it to Septa Fillmore, his nephew, in 1812, under conditions which would inevitably suggest the gift to the old patriot. Bennington never has had in all its history a finer citizen than Nathaniel Fillmore.

From the time when Nathaniel Fillmore handed it over to his nephew until the present hour the whereabouts of the flag can be fully accounted for, year by year, despite all its wanderings and vicissitudes. Without fear of successful contradiction, or even of serious challenge, I dare assert here in your presence that among all the historic flags in America, precious relics that inspire our reverence, there is not one whose history is more fully authenticated than this, or more free from cloud of doubt and uncertainty. Let me put the facts in a brief summary: From 1777 to 1812, a period of thirty-five years only out of the one hundred and fifty we are considering, Nathaniel Fillmore kept the flag and then handed it to Colonel Septa Fillmore, first cousin to President Millard Fillmore. To believe that Nathaniel Fillmore lied to his nephew about the flag is impossible. It is equally impossible to believe that he did not know what he was talking about. Very well then, what of Colonel Septa Fillmore and his credibility: did he tell the truth? We know that he had the flag; that it was used at Plattsburgh where his Company was stationed, and that it was flown for some time from his tavern at Chazy. We know, also, by whom it was obtained there from Colonel Septa Fillmore. Putting aside the fact that the Colonel was a man of upright character, held in high esteem by all, a Fillmore who worthily maintained the Fillmore tradition, there is the flag itself to be taken into account. It is obviously of early Revolutionary origin. No sane person will suggest that a flag of this type was made as late as the outbreak of the second war with Great Britain. His story that he got it from his uncle Nathaniel explains not only Colonel Fillmore's possession of the flag, but the flag itself. Reject that story and you have a flag of indubitable Revolution-

any origin, for the existence of which no possible explanation can be offered.

From Colonel Septa Fillmore the flag passed directly to Philetus P. Fillmore, of Middlebury, already mentioned. His passion for all things connected with the early history of his native State, and particularly relics of the Revolutionary War and the War of 1812 connected with his family, led to the making of his home into something like a museum. He was the one Fillmore of his generation who took any very keen interest in such matters. An engineer by profession, he moved to Illinois, in 1850 or thereabout, became connected with the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad, and is said to have laid the rails for the first railroad into Chicago. He kept the flag at his home in Aurora, Illinois, until sometime in the early Eighteen-eighties. At that time it was given to Franklin Bosworth Fillmore, nephew of Philetus, a native of New Haven, Addison County, Vermont.

Born at New Haven, August 5, 1837, in his eighteenth year, 1855, Franklin Bosworth Fillmore moved with his family to Champlain, Illinois. On the outbreak of the Civil War he enlisted as a private in Company I, Twenty-sixth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, of which he became Second Lieutenant. At the National Encampment of the G. A. R. at Minneapolis, in 1887, he carried the old flag at the head of the parade, and it attracted much attention. At that time it suffered from an act of vandalism, for some souvenir hunter tore off part of the white stripe on top and cut off one of the stars. After Mr. Fillmore's death his oldest child, Maude, now Mrs. Wilson, took charge of it. For some time it was kept in a safety vault, and then when the G. A. R. room in the Chicago Public Library Building was opened, Mrs. Wilson had it removed from the vault and placed on loan among the exhibits at the G. A. R. State headquarters. From there it was removed last year by the experts of the Field Museum, packed and shipped to me to be placed in the Bennington Historical Museum. It is now the property of the Bennington Battle Monument and Historical Association. From the time when it was held by Nathaniel Fillmore at his Bennington home, therefore the flag has changed ownership five times, as follows: (1) From Nathaniel Fillmore to Septa Fillmore; (2) from Septa Fillmore to Philetus P. Fillmore; (3) from Philetus P. Fillmore to Franklin Bosworth Fillmore; (4) from Franklin Bosworth Fillmore to Maude Fillmore Wilson; (5) from Mrs. Wilson to its present owner.

I submit that this record is remarkable, and that there is not

one of the flags of Revolutionary origin with a record less open to challenge or to doubting criticism. There is not the least doubt in the world that this old flag is the oldest Stars and Stripes flag in existence. Neither is there any doubt that it was raised at the Battle of Bennington, just as Nathaniel Fillmore told his nephew that it was. There is not now known to exist any scrap of testimony or evidence of any earlier use of the Stars and Stripes as the emblem of American sovereignty.

I have detained you a long time, perhaps too long. The story of the old flag seemed to require a rather elaborate discussion for its background. Yet I am emboldened to beg your indulgence for a little longer while I leave the solid ground of historical record and enter for a few moments the sphere of historical probability. The defeat of the expedition that was sent to Bennington made inevitable Burgoyne's surrender at Saratoga on the seventeenth of October. There is a tradition that when he surrendered to Gates this defeated British commander was confronted by the Stars and Stripes waving in the breeze. So far as I know, no evidence of any kind has ever been found to prove that the Stars and Stripes was used at Saratoga, yet it is almost impossible to doubt that it was. To my mind, it requires far more credulity to doubt that the American Commander hoisted the Stars and Stripes than to believe it. We know that Burgoyne's army used the royal colors: they formed the subject of a pitiful episode after the surrender. Riedesel, the Brunswick Commander, recorded that the Brunswick flag was displayed on a flagstaff at his headquarters. To believe that no flag of any kind was displayed by the American Commander requires a measure of credulity that approaches the fantastic.

We have direct evidence that there was no dearth of colors in our army at Saratoga. Commander McCandless has unearthed entries in the Quartermaster's Book which prove this. There is an entry dated July 26, 1777, at "Camp Saratoga," of "3 Continental Colours" to Commodore Wynkoop. There is another entry dated August 7, 1777, of "3 Continental Flags pr. Major Stevens Verbal Order." Whether any of these were flags of the new pattern with thirteen red and white stripes and thirteen white stars on a blue field, there is no contemporary evidence of any kind. Neither the papers of Schuyler nor those of Gates disclose any reference to such a flag. While it is quite possible that in the entries I have quoted from the records of the Quartermaster the terms "Continental Colours" and "Continental

Flags" were applied to various types of flag, including the Stars and Stripes, there is no proof of that. It is pure conjecture.

There are two distinct traditions regarding the flag at Saratoga. One is that when it became apparent that Burgoyne must surrender, the ladies of the settlement and the wives of some of the American officers, took their flannel petticoats and other materials and made a Stars and Stripes flag, having learned of the adoption of the new design by the Continental Congress. This flag General Gates caused to be raised as Burgoyne approached to make formal surrender. There is another tradition that when the conquered army grounded its arms a Company of American soldiers marched through its lines to the tune of "Yankee Doodle," and with the Stars and Stripes at their head. Such are the two traditions. Either or even both of them may be true. What is likely enough is that there is some basis in fact for both, but that neither account has escaped corruption and distortion in the course of transmission through the generations.

Against that background of admitted uncertainty let me place a suggestion. Colonel Seth Warner, of Bennington, was at Saratoga with his regiment, and was in consultation with Gates on the eve of Burgoyne's surrender. We know also that Captain Elijah Dewey, of Bennington, was at Saratoga with his Company on the occasion of the surrender. Like Stark and Warner, Dewey and his men had gone to assist Gates. Is it likely, is it credible even, that the Bennington men would have marched to the assistance of Gates without their flag, the flag they had raised in triumph so recently in a battle that was still being acclaimed on every hand, and which had more than doubled the army of Gates by voluntary enlistments? Would the Vermonters have left their flag at home in the circumstances?

I believe not. It does not seem to me likely that any body of soldiers would do that. It is morally certain that the Bennington men when they marched forth to join Gates at Saratoga, marched as victors have always marched, bearing their flag with pride. So I suggest as a possibility, even a probability, that the flag that had been raised at Bennington two months before, and baptized with the splendid glory of a great victory, was carried to Saratoga and again raised at the surrender of the foe. That the flag preserved for us by Nathaniel Fillmore and his kin waved in triumph at Bennington there can be no question. It is at least probable that it waved again at Saratoga.

My task is done. The story of the Bennington Battle flag, surely one of the most precious relics of the great struggle for American

independence, adds new splendor and glory to the record of Vermont, already so supremely splendid and glorious. Is it too much to hope that our legislators will order replicas of the flag to be hung in these halls, reminders to those who, generation after generation, shall guide the destinies of the State and make its laws, of the great achievements of the patriots of 1777? May we not hope, too, that the children in our schools may be taught the story of this flag whose baptism was the victory that doomed Burgoyne and made American independence certain? Let us do all that we can to foster the patriotism of the coming generations and their love and reverence for the Stars and Stripes. That will hold no menace or danger for any people or nation, but, instead, will contribute to the peace and friendship of nations and the happiness of all peoples.

I hereby certify that the picture which accompanies this affidavit is a photograph of the canton and stars which were a part of the flag carried at the Battle of Bennington by General John Stark, according to all traditions of the Stark family.

Thirteen five-pointed stars, painted in white, and scattered irregularly over the canton, which is of light blue silk, measuring 17 by 19 inches. The float is of sage green silk of which only a narrow edge is now attached to the canton.

My mother Susan Gamble Abbott and her sister Eleanor Gamble, repeatedly told me that from time to time small pieces were cut from the float and given to different descendants of General Stark, and I have seen my aunt cut off such pieces. I do not know whether or not there are any pieces in existence now excepting my own portion of it, of which I am sending a sample to Mr. John Spargo. I remember personally that Miss Abby Stark, a cousin of my grandmother, carried this canton to Bennington in 1877, accompanied by Joseph M. Rowell, who lived in the family of General Stark's grandson, John Stark 3rd, and probably by other descendants of the General.

Again, in 1891, when the monument was dedicated, this remnant of the flag was carried to Bennington by my mother's sister, Miss Eleanor Gamble, who went with the sons of the American Revolution of Concord, N. H., of which she was a member, I was also present on this occasion, although not in the official party, and I saw my aunt exhibit the canton at Bennington.

Mr. Joseph H. Rowell, then eighty-two years old, and probably the only person present who knew General Stark and was present at his

funeral, was again at Bennington, with Mr. Augustus Stark and Miss Elizabeth P. Stark.

The last two and Miss Gamble were great grandchildren of General Stark. The General gave my grandmother, Susan Stark, five acres of land out of his large farm about two hundred yards from his home. On this my grandfather erected a large house which is now a part of the New Hampshire Industrial School plant. There my grandmother lived the remainder of her life. She was a favorite with General Stark, partly on her own account and partly, perhaps, because she married his sister Anne's grandson, bringing the two families together in the third generation.

I have in my possession a number of things which were given to her by General Stark, among them this canton and stars which, for years, had been to him a treasured memento of the Battle of Bennington.

In 1860 my grandmother died and this relic, which she had for so many years, came into the possession of my mother, Susan Stark Gamble Abbott, and her only sister Eleanor Gamble, by grandmother's only daughters. In 1910 my mother and aunt both died within two weeks of each other, and the relic came to me, the only child of Susan Gamble Abbott.

From my earliest recollection of seeing this remnant, it has been folded in a little square package, which would account for the creases shown in the photograph.

Since 1910 it has been in my possession and has been kept in my deposit box at the bank. I have never examined it carefully until lately as I have had a feeling that it was very sacred and should be taken out only on special occasions: except for the brief time during which this photograph was being made it has never been out of my keeping.

My knowledge of the Stark traditions and of what the General had and did was made more vivid by the fact that Louisa Stark Robie, General Stark's granddaughter and my great aunt, lived in my family a great many years and died there in 1906, aged ninety-seven years. She was born in 1809 at the General's home, where her parents, John Stark, Jr., and his wife, cared for the General in his old age, and lived there until her marriage in 1833.

She was always quoting what her grandfather, the General, said and did.

Our home was a meeting place for all of the Starks and I was

brought up in that atmosphere in which the Battle of Bennington was a common topic for conversation.

I, Jennie Abbott Osborne, am a great-great-granddaughter of General John Stark. My line of descent from him and his sister, Anne Stark, is as follows:

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. Gen. John Stark, M. Elizabeth | 1. William Gamble, M. Anne Stark |
| Page | |
| Their son | Their son |
| 2. John Stark, Jr., M. Mary or Polly Huse | 2. Archibald Gamble M., Elizabeth Patten |
| Their daughter | Their son |
| 3. Susan Stark | 3. John Gamble |
| 3. Susan Stark married John Gamble | |
| 4. Susan Gamble, their daughter, M. Josiah W. Abbott | |
| 5. Jennie Abbott, their daughter, M. John L. Osborne | |

DATED. September 6, 1927

SIGNED,

Witness: Harry B. Cilley

Jennie A. Osborne

State of New Hampshire, Hillsboro, ss.

Personally appeared the herein named *Jennie A. Osborne* before me this *6th* day of *September, 1927*, and made oath that the statement herewith is true.

Harry B. Cilley,

Notary Public.

My commission expires April 14, 1932.

Harry B. Cilley
North River Road
Manchester, N. H.

State of New Hampshire, Hillsboro, ss.

I do hereby certify that I was present and witnessed the photographing of this picture of the remnant of the Flag said to have been carried at the Battle of Bennington, August 16, 1777, and then the property of John Stark who was in command of the New Hampshire troops in that battle. The remnant has been handed down by Stark's descendants, and is the property now of his great-great-granddaughter, Mrs. John L. Osborne, of Manchester, New Hampshire.

Harry B. Cilley,

Notary Public.

My commission expires April 14, 1932.

ADDRESS AT BENNINGTON, 1927

On August 16, 1927, as a part of the Sesqui-Centennial exercises at Bennington the Society erected a marker on the spot where Colonel Baum, the British commander, died. The following address was delivered by Secretary Walter H. Crockett, of Burlington:

THE USE OF GERMAN TROOPS IN THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

We meet today as Sons of the American Revolution—and some of us are lineal descendants of men who fought in the Battle of Bennington—to mark one of the historic spots in this historic town, with a marker as permanent as man can provide. We make these exercises a part of the Bennington Sesqui-Centennial program, feeling, with no desire to boast, that our Society has a right, and that it is a duty, to participate in these events. It is a part and an important part, of our policy to erect markers in commemoration of events connected with Vermont activities in the American Revolution.

We come not to fan into a flame the dying embers of old hatreds, nor to exult over the death of a foreign soldier, who died here one hundred and fifty years ago. Our place among the nations of the world is firmly established and our power is recognized. The nation from which we revolted today recognizes the justice of the cause for which our fathers offered life and fortune. We are wise enough, I hope, to avoid on the one hand, ancient feuds and prejudices, and on the other that cheap and silly sentimentality that would eliminate the word patriotism from our modern vocabularies, and would apologize for the American Revolution.

It is not my purpose in the brief time at my disposal, to attempt to tell again the story of the Battle of Bennington. But in passing may I be pardoned for asserting that it was not by accident or by craft that the name Bennington was given to the engagement fought in this vicinity on August 16, 1777. The main purpose General Burgoyne had in mind in dispatching troops, was to capture the stores assembled on the Bennington hill now surmounted by the Battle Monument. If Ira Allen and the Council of Safety had not been diligent, weeks before the engagement, in calling for aid, if General Stark

and his men had waited to be attacked, then the battle would have been fought in Bennington, and it might have been a defeat rather than a victory, with all such a result would have meant to Vermont and to the Nation. Because the attempt to capture the Bennington stores was defeated outside the limits of this town and this State, by the alertness, the skill and the courage of John Stark and his army, who went out to meet the enemy, we should not lose sight of the purpose of the attack. In resolutions of thanks by Congress, and by the Massachusetts General Assembly, the term Battle of Bennington was used a few weeks after the engagement. John Hancock used this title in transmitting the resolutions of Congress. General Stark used this name in his correspondence a few months after the battle was fought. Governor Clinton of New York wrote of the Battle of Bennington six days after the conflict and he was no partisan of Vermont. George Grenville Benedict, president of the Vermont Historical Society, well said: "The name may still remain the Battle of Bennington, as Waterloo is Waterloo, though not fought at Waterloo, and Monmouth is Monmouth, though only fought near Monmouth, and the battle of Bunker Hill retains its name though it was fought at Breed's Hill." He might have added that the battle of Saratoga was fought not at Saratoga but at Bemis Heights. There is no attempt to claim that the actual battle was fought in Bennington or in Vermont, but the name was given on account of the close proximity of the battlefield to Bennington and to the fact that this town was the goal sought.

It is my purpose to discuss only one phase of the War of the American Revolution, the use of German troops in that conflict. It is an interesting fact that in the important year, 1777, it was chiefly German troops that Vermonters had to face in battle. After Burgoyne had captured Ticonderoga, German troops in considerable force occupied Rutland County, with headquarters at Castleton. Col. Seth Warner's rear guard action at Hubbardton was fought chiefly with Germans. Germans predominated in the British force that first approached Bennington and the reinforcements sent were all Germans.

Among the charges made against King George Third, in the Declaration of Independence, as a justification for revolt, was this assertion: "He is at this time transporting large armies of foreign mercenaries to complete the works of death, desolation and tyranny already begun with circumstances of cruelty and perfidy scarcely paralleled in the most barbarous ages, and totally unworthy the head

of a civilized nation." That the hiring of foreign soldiers increased the resentment felt by Americans toward Great Britain is evident.

In the autumn of 1775 there were only about 5,500 British soldiers in England and Scotland. Usually there were about 15,000 in Great Britain and an equal number in Ireland. General Washington had shut up 9,000 British soldiers in Boston. It was evident that a large force must be raised if the Colonies were to be subjected. Recruiting was very slow in Great Britain, where little enthusiasm was shown for the war. Some of the ablest British statesmen opposed the American policy of the Crown. The Empress of Russia rather curtly refused a request from King George for soldiers for America. Holland had declined to furnish Britain troops to be used outside Europe. King George, as Elector of Hanover, had loaned to himself as monarch of Britain 4,000 Hanoverian troops, and these were sent to Gibraltar and Minorca to release British troops for American service. Garrisons in Ireland were reduced, but there was need for a much larger military force if America was to be conquered.

With his intimate knowledge of Germany, King George turned to the petty German princes for aid, and was not disappointed. Charles, Duke of Brunswick, had married a sister of the British King, and he contracted to furnish 4,300 men, the soldiers to receive the same pay as British troops. The Duke was to receive approximately 15,000 pounds a year from Great Britain, that sum to be doubled during the two years following the return of these troops. Contracts with other German rulers were of a similar nature but the Landgrave of Hesse-Cassel, a cousin of the King, compelled the payment of a disputed debt of 41,000 pounds before he agreed to furnish soldiers for service in America.

In the Proceedings of the New Jersey Historical Society is given the following list of German troops sent to America to reinforce the British army:

From the Landgrave of Hesse-Cassel.....	16,992 men
From the Duke of Brunswick.....	5,723 men
From the Count of Hesse-Hanau.....	2,422 men
From the Prince of Anspach-Beyreuth.....	2,353 men
From the Prince of Waldeck.....	1,255 men
From the Prince of Anhalt-Zerbst.....	1,152 men

A total of29,897 men

Some of the men furnished were able soldiers but many were the offscouring of Europe. Retired officers were compelled to accept com-

missions in the service or lose their retired pay. One in four of all the able bodied men in Hesse was sent to America. Trevelyan, the British historian, says the financial bargain made by the Landgrave of Hesse was so good that he "raised his country from poverty and squalor by the improvement of his capital; by roads, parks, museums, seminaries, hospitals, universities, libraries, opera house and chapel. When he came to the throne the Hessian treasury owed \$2,500,000. When he died it was \$12,500,000 to the good. The source of all this beneficent expenditure and all these savings, was, of course, the English subsidy."

The term Hessian has been applied quite generally to all the German troops sent to America but this is an incorrect usage. Practically all the German troops which saw service in Vermont were Brunswickers, under the command of Major General Baron Fredrich Von Reidesel, a veteran of the Seven Years' War and said to be "a man of honor and prowess."

Silas Deane, one of the American envoys to France, writing to the Secret Committee of Congress, under date of November 28, 1776, said: "I have been offered troops from Germany on the following terms, *viz.*, officers to recruit as for the service of France and embark for St. Domingo from Dunkirk, and by altering their route, land in the American states. The same has been proposed from Switzerland, to which I could give no encouragement." Deane wrote to John Jay, on December 3, 1776: "You may if you judge proper, have any number of German and Swiss troops; they have been offered me but you know I have no power to treat." If the new American government had desired to hire European soldiers and had possessed funds to pay for the same, there might have been German mercenaries in both camps. There were German soldiers in the American army, but these came from the American colonies, particularly from Pennsylvania, where Germans had settled in considerable numbers; and it is said that some of the German-Americans persuaded a number of the hired members of the foreign legion to desert.

One record shows that forty-three ships with German troops arrived at Quebec on May 27, 1776. Another fleet of transports arrived in August with Hessian soldiers. Others did not arrive until October 18, and these troops disembarked at New York. Fisher in his "Struggle for American Independence" says the force sent to America in 1776 "was the largest army that up to that time had ever been sent out of England, far larger than any Spain had sent to conquer South

America, and was within two thousand of equalling the army which Wellington had at Waterloo in 1815."

Lieutenant-Colonel Baum was one of General Reidesel's subordinates, and was at the head of a regiment of dismounted Dragoons. Lieutenant Breymann commanded a regiment of Grenadiers. On June 28, 1776, General Reidesel wrote his wife: "If you undertake the voyage (to America), you will find at Quebec Lieutenant-Colonel Baum with the dragoons who has already made arrangements to procure lodgings for you."

One of the early appearances of the German or Hessian troops was in the battle of Trenton, where on Christmas night, 1776, Washington surprised and defeated the Hessians and their commander, Colonel Rall lost his life. Activities of the German troops in Vermont are included in the story of the Burgoyne campaign. With an army of veteran troops, commanded by some of the ablest officers in the British army, Burgoyne proposed to isolate New England from the other States of the new Nation and meet General Howe in the Hudson valley, when that officer should lead an army northward from New York.

Justin Winsor, the well-known historian, gives 7,902 as the number of officers and soldiers in Burgoyne's army and 3,116 of these were German troops, chiefly Brunswickers under command of General Reidesel. This officer, with the German troops, arrived at Cumberland Head, near the present city of Plattsburg, on June 18, 1777. Reidesel, with the main body of the army encountered fog and a severe gale. It was necessary to beat the drums to keep the fleet together and several ships were forced to land their occupants on the Four Brothers Islands. On June 20, Reidesel and his force were at Chimney Point on the Vermont shore, pushing forward a little later almost as far as Mount Independence, opposite Fort Ticonderoga. When the rear guard of the American force left Mount Independence about 4 o'clock on the morning of July 6, the occupation of Mt. Defiance by the British having made Fort Ticonderoga untenable for St. Clair and his troops, the British advance guard, composed of Brunswickers, arrived. There seems to have been some friction between the British and German troops. General Fraser, one of the ablest of the British commanders, was in charge of the occupation of Ticonderoga after the evacuation, and asked Burgoyne to send British troops if possible to pursue the retreating Americans. The Brunswick regiment of Prince Frederick was assigned to garrison the works at Mount Independence. General

Fraser, with British troops, led the pursuit of St. Clair's army, followed by Reidesel's dragoons. The Germans wore high jackboots, with spurs, leather breeches, long skirted coats and high grenadier caps with heavy brass ornaments. They carried long broadswords, heavy and enormous canteens. On this July Sunday, the pursuing troops struggled over a road little more than a trail, through a forest clad region and the midsummer sun pouring down with fierce heat upon troops equipped for a different climate and different surroundings delayed the pursuit and progress was slow.

It is not my purpose to tell the story of the battle of Hubbardton. Fraser and the British troops were hard pressed by Seth Warner's forces of Americans. Reidesel cursed and stormed at the slowness of his reinforcements, but the German troops arrived with band playing and the soldiers singing battle hymns, at the critical moment, saving the day for the British cause. "The breaks of the game" were with King George's troops at Hubbardton but they favored the American cause at Bennington. On the day after the battle, Reidesel, the senior officer, announced his determination to leave this wilderness region and return to Lake Champlain. General Fraser, highly displeased, intimated that the Germans marched faster toward Skenesborough than they traveled to his assistance at Hubbardton, but Fraser had little cause for complaint.

It is difficult for us, a century and a half removed, to appreciate the state of mind of the inhabitants on the New Hampshire Grants in the summer of 1777. They had held their property successfully against the New York claimants. The plan of Ira Allen and his associates for the establishment of an independent State had resulted in a declaration of independence and in the adoption of a Constitution. Ticonderoga, the Key to the Champlain valley, had been captured by Burgoyne. St. Clair, the American commander, had fled in haste. Warner's force had been defeated and scattered. The prospects were not encouraging for setting up an independent State. Vermont was at the mercy of Burgoyne's army, with its foreign regiments and Indian allies. There was a widespread feeling of anger, much of it without justification, because St. Clair abandoned Ticonderoga. There was terror lest all that had been won with such difficulty from the wilderness should be lost.

Following the occupation of the Champlain posts, Burgoyne sent General Reidesel with "a large corps of troops" to the vicinity of Castleton, to alarm the Connecticut valley, and to encourage the

Loyalist element. Breymann's corps was a part of this expedition. Troops were sent out to collect wagons and horses. Reidesel reported that about four hundred inhabitants from townships in that vicinity came into Castleton, took the oath of allegiance to Great Britain administered by himself or by Colonel Skene and each received a certificate. The British thought later that many of those who took the oath were spies. Daniel Chipman, however, declared that "a great majority of the inhabitants were so shocked and discouraged by the unexpected and as they believed treacherous evacuation of Ticonderoga, that they were thrown into a state of despondency and believing the country must be conquered, each sought his individual safety, remaining on his farm and seeking protection from the British. Colonel Warner wrote to the New Hampshire authorities saying: "Many of the inhabitants north of this place have fled and left all in the hands of the enemy, and many more have taken protection of the British, and remain on their farms, and should the enemy march this way with any considerable force, many more will submit." Those who took the oath were called Protectioners and are said to have supplied the British with large quantities of fresh provisions. Reidesel reported that he found the people in this region frightened and submissive. Some of them seemed loyal and the remainder were in a state of panic.

This is an episode in our history about which little has been written, for obvious reasons. It was one which the Protectioners themselves, doubtless, were anxious to forget. When the fortunes of war improved, the allegiance which they had pledged seems to have been discarded. Chipman says that many who had taken the oath of allegiance to King George, when brought before the Council of Safety, declared that they took the oath by compulsion, did not consider themselves bound by it, and after taking an oath of allegiance to the United States were discharged, many of them rallying to Stark's banner at Bennington. Meanwhile Reidesel sent out detachments which secured horse and cattle, and he planned an expedition under Lieutenant Colonel Baum toward the Connecticut River to secure horses for his unmounted dragoons. Early in August the German troops were withdrawn from Castleton. As a result of this occupation the more timid element in the Connecticut River towns refused to enlist in American regiments and a considerable number openly declared their sympathy with the British cause. Although not a particularly creditable episode it was quite in keeping with the safety first proclivity of human nature.

Burgoyne and his British and German regiments marched on to the Hudson River. The difficulty of supplying the army increased as it went forward. The possibility of capturing an important American depot of supplies at Bennington was alluring. The apparent submission of the inhabitants reported by Reidesel encouraged the belief that there would be a rallying to the royal standard if a British force appeared. Reidesel afterward declared that he was opposed to the expedition and General Fraser did not believe it wise to use German troops, but entered no complaint.

For the command of this expedition Lieutenant-Colonel Frederick Baum was chosen, and of his force of 500 men, 200 were dismounted Brunswick dragoons. Little can be learned of the military record of Colonel Baum. His choice for the leadership of the expedition indicated confidence in his ability and courage.

It is unnecessary to relate here the story of the Battle of Bennington. Unexpected difficulties were encountered. The opposing force was surprisingly large. The people in the vicinity of Bennington rallied to the support of Stark rather than Baum and Skene. The fortunes of war which favored the King's arms at Hubbardton were with the Americans at Bennington. Volunteer militia attacked regulars who were veterans of European wars, and without cannon stormed an intrenched position defended by artillery and won a victory. The German troops fought bravely, and at the last tried to cut their way out, but without success. Colonel Baum received a mortal wound in the abdomen and was carried with the Loyalist Colonel Pfister, also wounded unto death, to a house standing where we have this day erected a marker. Here he died a few hours later. Baum is said to have yielded his sword to Lieutenant Thomas Jewett of Captain Dewey's Bennington company. It is said that the German Colonel did not understand a word of English and that Skene served as an interpreter. Baum was buried with "all military honors" at a spot near the bank of the river, where, later, a paper mill was built, owned by Hunter & Co. Ex-Governor Hiland Hall erected a marker here and still later a wooden sign board marked the house where Colonel Baum died.

When Baum sent to Burgoyne for reinforcements Lieutenant-Colonel Breymann with 642 German troops was sent forward. Trevelyan says Breymann "passed with good reason for the best among General Reidesel's officers." The defeat of the second force is a matter of history. Breymann succeeded in escaping with a part of

his detachment but he was killed in the fighting which preceded Burgoyne's surrender. General Lincoln reported to General Schuyler 398 German prisoners, in addition to 80 wounded prisoners.

It is said that Colonel Baum's cap, in later years, was worn to the Vermont Legislature by the member from Pownal.

German troops participated in the battle of Germantown and aided the British forces in the contest for the possession of the Hudson River forts. They were charged with extensive pillaging in New Jersey. In February, 1779, it was estimated that there were about 4,000 German troops in and about New York. In 1780 Lieutenant-General Knyphausen was appointed commandant of New York City. German troops formed a part of the army of Lord Cornwallis. When New York was evacuated the garrison included 4,300 German soldiers. About 2,000 Hessians and Anspackers were reported on the way to this country in August, 1781, and as late as August, 1782, the arrival of 1,500 Hessians was reported.

It is estimated that of the 30,000 German troops brought to America by the British, more than 5,000 deserted and many became citizens of the United States. According to the statistics compiled by the New Jersey Historical Society only about half the German troops returned to Europe. General Reidesel went back to Germany at the close of the war and later was made commandant of the city of Brunswick. An older brother of John Jacob Astor, preferred American opportunities to German army service. An ancestor of General Custer was a German soldier captured by the Americans. Some former German soldiers, who thought they were settling in Canada, found themselves in Vermont, and an ancestor of John G. Saxe, the poet, belonged in this group. A former Hessian soldier served President Washington as coachman. Dr. Jacob Ruback, or Roback, who became a well-known physician in Grand Isle, came to America with the German troops, deserted, and was appointed by act of the Vermont Legislature in 1778, a Surgeon in companies commanded by Captains Ebenezer Allen and Isaac Clark.

Neither German officers nor soldiers came to America of their own volition. As a rule the officers appear to have been men of ability and culture. The monarch who made merchandise of them and the British government which hired them, must bear the responsibility for their use in our War for Independence. The term Hessian has long been one of reproach in this country. It is often



NEAR THIS SITE, IN BENNINGTON, STOOD THE HOUSE IN WHICH LIEUT.-COL. FREDERICK BAUM, THE BRITISH COMMANDER, DIED

misused and this is particularly true in its application to Vermont history.

While this tablet is not erected to glorify the memory of the German officer who died here, it is not our intention, I am sure, to cast aspersions upon his memory. He came here in obedience to orders. He fought bravely and died an honorable death. In commemorating an important event in Vermont history, it may not be improper to lay a garland upon the grave of a gallant enemy who died in a strange land. It is the hope of the organization we have the honor to represent, that future generations who read these historic inscriptions, may be reminded of the great price with which American freedom was purchased.

GRAVES OF REVOLUTIONARY SOLDIERS

The following list of graves of Revolutionary soldiers has been compiled by R. E. Savage of Bethel, a member of this Society:

LIST OF REVOLUTIONARY VETERANS IN BETHEL CEMETERIES, CORRECTED TO SEPTEMBER 1, 1926

CHERRY HILL CEMETERY

John Wallace	John Moody	Stephen Fiske
Ezra Putnam	Nehemiah Noble	James Noble
Amasah Greene	Paul McKinstry	Reuben Brooks
Nehemiah Horton	Simeon Blanchard	Eleazer Burbank

James Noble served in the French and Indian War and in the Revolution. Nehemiah Noble and John Moody served in the Revolution and the War of 1812.

FAIRVIEW CEMETERY

Benijah Strong	Jeremiah Morse	Samuel Peake
Daniel Ainsworth	Stephen Cleveland	Edward Cleveland
Col. Joel Marsh	Sylvanus Owen	William E. Wilson

Probably these were Revolutionary soldiers but Mr. Savage has been unable to get official records as yet.

Capt. Simeon Brooks Capt. Chester Chapman Wyman Ainsworth

Brooks and Chapman may have served also in the War of 1812, but it is difficult to get official records of soldiers of this war.

Thomas Dunham, veteran of the French and Indian War is buried in this cemetery.

EAST BETHEL CEMETERY

Nathan Davis	Peter Woodbury	Elisha A. Fowler
Squire Cleveland	John Rice	Capt. John Kimball
Godfrey N. Richardson	Thomas McKnight	Sargent Paige
Capt. Samuel Paine	Peter Whitney	

Capt. Samuel Paine and Peter Whitney were veterans of the French and Indian War and of the Revolution.

Nathan Davis served in the Revolution and the War of 1812.

GILEAD CEMETERY

John Adye	Amos Crane	Joel Babbitt
George Townsend	Capt. Benjamin Batcheller	

OLD CHURCH CEMETERY

Amasah Grover	Luther Grover	Benjamin Smith
	Bibye Lake Cotton	

Amasah Grover served in the French and Indian War and the Revolution.

Benjamin Smith was the first settler of Bethel.

LYMPUS CEMETERY

Thomas Williams

EBENEZER PUTNAM CEMETERY

Ebenezer Putnam

WOODWORTH CEMETERY

Isaac Hinchey

Revolutionary soldiers buried in the Old Churchyard in Brandon Village, graves marked by the D. A. R.

Nathan Flint	Roger Starkweather	Zeeb Greene
David Merriam	Samuel Burnett	Lieut. Amos Cutter
Jacob Farrington	David Merriam (2)	John McCollom
Silas Bartlett	Solomon Tracy	Jedediah Winslow
Joshua Field	Edward Cheney	

Revolutionary soldiers buried in Old Cemetery on Hartford Common, known as Center-of-the-Town:

Samuel Webster	Ensign Absalom Ball	David Bloss
John Smith	Stephen Tilden	Josiah Tilden
Thomas Tracy	Capt. Andrew Tracy	James Tracy
Solomon Strong	Elisha Woodard	Jedediah Strong

These graves have been marked by the D. A. R. and the Modern Woodmen of America.

MEMBERSHIP

Corrected to February 1, 1928

Nat'l No.	State No.	NAME AND ADDRESS
21072	447	Abbott, Edward S..104 W. Central St., Natick, Mass.
2858	158	*Abbott, L. F., Col.....Bennington, Vt.
33839	515	Aiken, Wellington E., Prof., 52 N. Prospect St., Burlington, "
2793	93	*Alfred, F. E., Hon.....Newport, "
11149	324	Andrews, Wallace G.....Montpelier, "
2882	182	* Atwood, JoshuaMilwaukee, Wis.
27498	498	†Avery, Lucius E.....Brandon, Vt.
11136	311	‡Babbitt, Leroy N..30 East 42nd St., New York, N. Y.
27485	485	Bailey, Guy W., Pres. 203 S. Willard St., Burlington, Vt.
38037	538	Bailey, Henry Albon..203 Main St., Burlington, "
33840	516	Baldwin, Buel B.....23 Grant St., Burlington, "
19206	406	†Ballard, S. S.....Miami, Fla.
18221	421	Ballou, Henry L., Rev.....Chester, Vt.
33846	522	Ballou, Paul H.....Chester, "
21057	432	Ballou, William J., Rev.....Chester, "
15470	370	*Bancroft, Charles A.....Newport, "
19213	413	Barnes, Monroe J..27 N. Willard St., Burlington, "
14203	342	‡Batchelder, James W.....East Burke, "
21068	443	Batchelder, Justus L.....Woodsville, N. H.
38030	531	Baxendale, John O., 28 S. Willard St., Burlington, Vt.
38026	527	Bigelow, Edwin L.....Manchester Center, "
9698	298	Bixby, W. M.....Ludlow, "
9675	275	Briggs, William A.....Montpelier, "
25016	466	‡Brong, Karl S.....Lockport, N. Y.
2713	13	Brookes, H. J., Col. Calumet Club, 12 West 56th St., New York City
9691	291	*Brown, C. F.....560 Columbia Road, Boston, Mass.
14217	342	Brown, E. T., Dr....27 Church St., Burlington, Vt.
2874	174	Brownell, C. W., Hon.....Burlington, "
24477	477	Brownell, Stanley E.....Burlington, "
2738	38	Burdett, John L., Room 410 N. Y. Central Bldg., 466 Lexington Ave., New York, N. Y.
2794	94	‡Burgess, F. E., Col.....Burlington, Vt.
19222	422	Burt, William H., Lt.-Col., U. S. A., 2020 Makiki St., Honolulu T. H.
7875	395	Butterfield, Arthur D., Prof.....Burlington, Vt.
2851	151	Butterfield, B. F.....Derby Line, "
2849	149	†Butterfield, Charles W.....Bellows Falls, "

Nat'l No.	State No.	NAME AND ADDRESS
15474	374	*Campbell, C. M., Dr.....Manchester Center, Vt.
25012	462	‡Caldwell, Selden A.....St. Albans, "
9685	285	Clark, Byron N.....Burlington, "
2869	169	Clark, E. R., Dr.....Castleton, "
15452	352	*¶Clark, Charles E., Admiral, U. S. N., retired, Washington, D. C.
2814	114	Clark, O. D., Col.....Montpelier, Vt.
2859	159	*Cone, Clement H.....Bennington, "
38837	513	Cone, Morris H.....Hartford, "
38070	541	Congdon, Herbert Wheaton, Capt....Arlington, "
38036	537	Cook, Clement E.....Woodstock, "
2972	272	Crockett, Walter Hill.....Burlington, "
2914	214	*Cross, James H.....Brandon, "
2881	181	*Cushman, Henry T.....North Bennington, "
11129	304	Cutler, H. M.....Montpelier, "
17851	376	‡Cutler, Pliny M.....Barre, "
9678	278	Dale, Porter H., Hon.....Island Pond, "
14209	433	Darling, Charles H., Hon.....Burlington, "
10672	525	*Denio, Herbert W.....Montpelier, "
17869	394	Dewey, Frank D.....Montpelier, "
17866	391	§Dewey, James F.....Quechee, "
21062	437	§Dewey Maurice W.....Montpelier, "
2812	112	*Dickinson, A. J.Benson, "
2706	6	*Dillingham, William P., Hon.....Waterbury, "
11135	310	Dodge, O. J.....Barre. "
33829	505	Drew, John A., Maj., U. S. A.....Milton, "
2940	240	Dyer, H. E., Col.....Rutland, "
2763	63	Eaton, Arthur G.....Montpelier, "
2764	64	*Eaton, F. L.....Sioux City, Iowa
38029	530	‡Eggleston, Willard W. 612 Randolph St., N. W., Washington, D. C.
38041	542	Elliot, Henry A., Dr.....Barnet, Vt.
38046	547	Elliot, Loren P.....Barnet, "
38092	543	Estee, James B.....Montpelier, "
25023	473	*Evarts, Sherman.....Windsor, "
21083	428	Farr, Willis V.....83 N. Union St., Burlington, "
2720	20	‡Fay, Ellery C.....Essex Junction, "
9695	295	*Ferrin, Albert W.....Montpelier, "
2951	251	Field, Frank H....17 Washington Rd., Scotia, N. Y.
2855	155	Fillmore, Henry D., Maj.....Bennington, Vt.
17860	385	*Fish, Frank L., Hon.....Vergennes, "
17873	398	*Fisk, Edward A.....Royalton, "
2767	67	*Fisk, Nelson W., Hon.....Isle La Motte, "
2923	223	Fletcher, Carl C.....Shelburne, "

Nat'l No.	State No.	NAME AND ADDRESS
2903	203	Fletcher, William B., Capt., U. S. A., retired, 156 East 37th St., New York, N. Y.
38032	533	Fletcher, Paul W., Lieut., Com. U. S. N., Torpedo Station, Newport, R. I.
38033	534	Fletcher, William B., Jr., Lieut., U. S. N., c/o Capt. W. B. Fletcher, 156 East 37th St., New York, N. Y.
21069	444	Fleury, Peter.111-40-196th St., Hollis, L. I., N. Y.
21059	434	*Flint, Jerome T.Derby Line, Vt.
19216	416	†Flint, John W.Montpelier, "
27494	494	Foote, Abram W., Hon.Middlebury, "
2705	5	†Forbes, Charles S., Col.St. Albans, "
38043	544	*Forbes, John A.Essex Junction, "
2754	54	Foster, H. S., Col., U. S. A., retired. North Calais, "
33835	511	Foster, William E.9 Foster Ave., Windsor, "
2957	257	*Francisco, I. H.Rutland, "
15460	360	*French, Augustus F.Barton, "
21071	446	‡French, Horatio L.Bridgeport, Conn.
38047	548	Gage, Seth N.Ascutneyville, Vt.
15469	369	Gibson, Leon E.Richford, "
38031	532	Gilbert, Alfred H., Prof., 191 Loomis St., Burlington, "
2879	179	Glisson, Oliver S.P. O. Box 204, Long Branch, N. J.
9681	281	*Gorham, George H., Dr.Bellows Falls, Vt.
27481	481	Grandy, Daniel R. 110 Sherman Ave., Glen Ridge, N. J.
2049	249	Grandy, Merton C.54 Brookes Ave., Burlington, Vt.
27476	486	*Greene, Charles F.Milwaukee, Wis.
2894	194	Greene, Frank L., Hon.St. Albans, Vt.
33825	501	Greene, Richardson L., Capt., U. S. A., 28 Sunnybank Road, Watertown, Mass.
19217	417	Griggs, John C.Barre, Vt.
38048	549	Griswold, Ernest T.Bennington, "
17853	378	Grout, Charles H.West Townshend, "
2830	130	Hall, Edward J.Bennington, "
27489	489	Hamilton, Harry F., Dr.Newport, "
33849	526	Hamilton, James M., Dr.Rutland, "
38027	528	*Hanks, Alfred A.Montpelier, "
38034	535	Harrington, F. Whitney.Montpelier, "
14220	345	Harvey, Erwin M.Montpelier, "
11144	319	Haskell, H. S., Col.Derby Line, "
33834	510	Hatch, Carl T., c/o Wm. B. Hatch, 969 Calvert Bldg., Baltimore, Md.
9697	297	‡Hatch, Edward, Col., c/o Lord and Taylor, New York, N. Y.
33833	509	Hatch, John F., Commander, U. S. N., c/o William B. Hatch, 969 Calvert Bldg., Baltimore, Md.

Nat'l No.	State No.	NAME AND ADDRESS
33832	508	Hatch, William B..969 Calvert Bldg., Baltimore, Md.
14205	330	Hawks, George M.....Bennington, Vt.
11137	312	Hayward, Norman W., 502 Turk's Head Bldg., Providence, R. I.
25002	452	Hazen, Carl B.....Chester, Vt.
25003 } 9684 }	453	Hazen, C. Hamilton, Dr.....Springfield, "
11128	284	Hazen, L. K.....1821 Farnham St., Omaha, Neb.
21074	449	Hendee, G. Frank.....Pittsford, Vt.
15473	373	*Hindes, Spencer W.....Kinderhook, N. Y.
2820	120	Holden, George H.....Burlington, Vt.
33837	503	Holden, George J., Col., U. S. A., retired, Burlington, "
14222	437	Howard, Harry S.....Burlington, "
9600	430	†Howard, John, Col., U. S. A., c/o H. S. Howard, Burlington, "
38045	546	Howe, David W., c/o Free Press, Burlington, "
11127	302	Howe, Willard B.....Burlington, "
27492	492	Humphrey, Henry C.....Burlington, "
27496	496	Humphrey, William J., 492 S. Union St., Burlington, "
2788	88	*Hunt, Luther B.....Fairfax, "
33828	504	Jeffrey, J. Milo.....Petersburgh, N. Y.
19202	402	Jeffrey, William H., 506 S. Walnut St., Springfield, Ill.
2927	227	*Johnson, Sidney.....Newbury, Vt.
15471	371	†Jones, Walter E.....Waitsfield, "
25073	448	Kent, Dorman B. E.....Montpelier, "
27483	483	Kidder, Almon N., 5530 Greene St., Germantown, Philadelphia, Pa.
27482	482	Kidder, Edgar S....150 William St., New York, N. Y.
2955	255	†Kimball, Fred E.....Burlington, Vt.
25025	475	†Kimball, Royal S.....St. Albans, "
21052	427	Kingsley, Harvey R.....Rutland, "
21065	440	†Leach, Justin S.....Hyde Park, "
2741	41	*Leavens, L. C., Col.....Richford, "
33841	517	Long, Frederick D.....Montpelier, "
38049	550	Long, James Hall, 163 23rd St., Jackson Heights, L. I., N. Y.
27479	479	*Massey, Erwin M.....St. Johnsbury Center, Vt.
17858	383	McCabe, Owen F.....Evarts, "
2733	33	*McClary, H. P.....Windsor, "

Nat'l No.	State No.	NAME AND ADDRESS
2988	258	McCullough, Hall Park.....North Bennington, Vt.
25021	471	Miles, Rollin C.....Burlington, "
19204	404	Miller, C. Menzies.....Brattleboro, "
33847	523	Monro, Claxton....105 Chestnut St., Andover, Mass.
2961	261	†Montgomery, George K.....Sherman, Calif.
15472	372	Morton, Arthur O., Dr.....St. Albans, Vt.
2902	202	Nelson, Charles E., Col.....Derby Line, "
15475	375	Nelson, George E., Maj., F. A., U. S. A., Fort Sill, Okla.
27478	478	Needham, Lewis C.....R. F. D., Rutland, Vt.
2993	243	*Norton, John Grant, Col.....Windsor, "
2825	125	*Ormsbee, Ebenezer J., Hon.....Brandon, "
2790	90	*Page, Carroll S., Hon.....Hyde Park, "
27490	490	†Parker, George E.....Oakland, Calif.
38028	529	Parkhill, Thomas W., 480 S. Willard St., Burlington, Vt.
19220	420	Pease, Ferdinand H., 92 Willowdale Ave., Montclair, N. J.
2833	133	Pease, Fred S.....Burlington, Vt.
17855	380	Peck, Hamilton S., Hon.....Burlington, "
2908	208	†Perkins, George H., Dean.....Burlington, "
21054	429	*†Perry, C. A., Dr. (Real son of Revolution), Readsboro, "
33830	506	Perry, Stephen K.....Hartford, "
33845	521	Perry, Winthrop S., Reconquista 46, Buenos Aires, Argentina
27491	491	*Pierce, Edward E.....Springfield, Vt.
25001	451	Plumley, Charles A., Prest.....Northfield, "
33826	502	Powell, Max L., Hon.....Burlington, "
25006	456	Powell, Thomas Reed, Prof. Harvard Law School, Cambridge, Mass.
2924	224	*Pratt, F. S.....Bennington, Vt.
33844	520	Presbrey, Edward H., 30 East 60th St., New York, N. Y.
33842	518	Presbrey, John O., 301 S. Kingsley Drive, Los Angeles, Calif.
33843	519	Presbrey, Oliver H., Maj., U. S. A., Raritan Arsenal, Metuchen, N. J.
33838	514	*Presbrey, Oliver S.....Westport, N. Y.
27484	484	Proctor, Mortimer R.....Proctor, Vt.
17863	388	§Proctor, RedfieldProctor, "
21063	438	Prouty, Edward H.....Montpelier, "
19209	409	Putnam, Ralph Wright.....Waterbury, "
9692	545	*Putnam, Warren E., Gen.....Bennington, "

Nat'l No.	State No.	NAME AND ADDRESS
9694	294	*Ranney, A. P.....Westminster West, Vt.
2792	92	Roberts, Robert, Hon.....Burlington, "
2866	166	Robinson, George A.....Bennington, "
11132	307	Root, George F.....Newport, "
2910	210	Root, William A.....Bennington, "
2946	246	Ross, E. F., Dr.....Harlowton, Mont.
14201	326	Ross, L. H., Dr.....Bennington, Vt.
27493	493	Rugg, Harold G., Dartmouth College Library, Hanover, N. H.
33831	507	Rutter, Albert W., 115 Broadway, New York, N. Y.
2755	55	Safford, John M.....Springfield, Vt.
38038	539	Savage, Roy E.....Bethel, "
2863	163	*Sheldon, W. B., Hon.....Bennington, "
38050	551	Sibley, Frederick H.....Bennington, "
33836	512	Simonds, Clarence D. 203 Maple St., Burlington, "
25022	472	Slader, Forrest A., Dr.....Rutland, "
17871	396	Slayton, H. A.....Morrisville, "
14225	350	†Slayton, W. T., Dr.....Morrisville, "
27488	488	Smart, Isaac Chipman, Rev.....Burlington, "
2963	263	Smith, Clarence L.....Burlington, "
2925	225	Smith, E. C., Hon.....St. Albans, "
25017	467	*Smith, Frank E.....Westport, N. Y.
9700	300	Smith, Frederick L.....Brandon, Vt.
2736	236	Smith, George D.....Burlington, "
25013	463	†Smith, Harry P.....Westport, N. Y.
38035	536	Smith, Herbert A.....St. Johnsbury, Vt.
25014	464	Smith, Walter F. 69 Brookes Ave., Burlington, "
25024	474	Spooner, Charles H.....Charlestown, N. H.
21066	441	†Sprague, Allen J.....White River Junction, Vt.
25020	470	‡Sprague, Israel G.....White River Junction, "
2872	172	*Stanton, Zed S., Hon.....Roxbury, "
27497	497	*Stanyan, John L.....Montpelier, "
27496	476	*Stebbins, George E.....Sheldon, "
9699	299	Stephens, W. M.....Ogdensburg, N. Y.
25099	459	*Stevens, Charles H.....St. Albans, Vt.
25015	465	Stevens, Walter C.....St. Albans, "
2841	141	Stickney, W. B. C.....Bethel, "
14218	343	Stickney, W. W., Hon.....Ludlow, "
25018	468	*Story, George L., Rev.....North Hero, "
2944	244	Stranahan, Farrand S., Col., Room 307, Turk's Head Building, Providence, R. I.
27487	487	†Sturtevant, Ernest W., Rev.....Lyndon, Vt.
2889	189	†Taft, E. B., Hon.....Burlington, "
27495	495	Taylor, Edward C.....S. Shaftsbury, "
2947	247	†Thompson, C. H.....Burlington, "

27499	499	Tilden, Frederick B.....	Roxbury, Vt.
27500	500	*Tilden, Harry W.....	Roxbury, "
33848	524	*Tomlinson, Oscar J.....	St. Cloud, Fla.
11141	316	Town, William L.....	P. O. Box 485, Troy, N. Y.
9680	280	*Tuttle, Albert.....	Fair Haven, Vt.
2935	235	Tuttle, Egbert C.....	Rutland, "
2860	160	Walker, William Bogert, Rev.....	Bennington, "
19218	418	§Webb, James Watson,	
		80 Maiden Lane, New York, N. Y.	
2701	1	*Webb, W. Seward, Dr.....	Shelburne, Vt.
19219	419	Webb, W. Seward, Jr.,	
		385 Madison Ave., New York, N. Y.	
2937	237	Wells, Frank R.....	Burlington, Vt.
2781	81	*Wells, F. H.....	Burlington, "
38039	540	Wheeler, George B.,	
		224 Lawton Ave., Grantwood, N. J.	
2835	135	Wheeler, Horace L.....	Public Library, Boston, Mass.
.....	...	¶Wheeler, William Constant.....	S. Woodbury, Vt.
		(Real Son of the Revolution)	
2987	197	Whitcomb, C. W.....	Cavendish, "
25019	469	Whitcomb, Fred W.,	
		443 S. Willard St., Burlington,	"
2839	139	*Whittemore, A. G.....	Burlington, "
25010	460	*Wilkins, Austin.....	Morrisville, "
25011	461	Wilkins, Glenn A.....	Morrisville, "
25004	454	Willcox, Julius A., Hon.....	Rutland, "
17854	379	Williams, N. G., Gen.,	
		264 N. Whitney St., Hartford, Conn.	
21070	445	‡Wilmot, Eugene F.....	Pompanoosuc, Vt.
25005	455	Wood, Lyman P.....	78 Church St., Burlington, "
19210	410	Wood, William H., 374 S. Union St.,	Burlington, "
9682	282	Woodbury, Charles L., Maj.....	Burlington, "
14204	329	Woolson, Charles A.....	Springfield, "
25008	458	*Wright, George C.....	Westminster, "
19233	423	†Wyman, Guy H., U. S. A.....	Milton, Fla.

*Deceased.

‡Transferred, withdrawn or failed to qualify.

‡Dismissed.

§Life member.

¶Honorary member.

||Dues remitted.

